

# THE NOR-WEST FARMER.

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## THE HORSE.

### Conformation of the Horse.

(Continued.)

#### THE CROUP.

The croup is the region between the loins and the tail, and might with good reason be considered as part of the hind quarters, as its bulk is composed of the huge muscles of the hind limbs and the bones to which they are attached. Its bony frame work is the pelvis, a girdle of bones which connect the hind legs with the spinal column. These bones are concealed by the massive muscles of the croup and are only appar-

brings the hind legs too close together and predisposes the animal to interfere.

The direction of the croup is estimated by comparing the line drawn from the point of the hip to the buttock with a horizontal line. In some breeds of horses, the English thoroughbred for example, the direction of the croup approaches the horizontal, while in the race of Percherons, for example, we see the opposite extreme, and it may be asked which is the right conformation, and why? A study of the mechanics of the part shows that as the direction of the croup approaches the horizontal, the femur or thigh bone becomes more vertical in direction, and its power of extension in a backward direction is increased. At the same time the muscles controlling this movement are lengthened and a condition is reached which favors speed. Taking the opposite extreme of an oblique croup, the lowering of the buttock shortens the muscles which extend the femur and gives more power with less speed. The former conformation, then, is to be looked for in horses for speed and the latter in draught horses. The horizontal croup for speed, the oblique for power. Many horses will be found which

### Heaves in Horses.

The causes of heaves in horses and the method of treating them are thus briefly stated by C. D. Smead, V. S., in *The National Stockman*: Heaves is a name given to impaired respiration. Its causes are many: (1) A debilitated condition of the pneumogastric nerve produces what is called asthmatic breathing. (2) The air cells in the lungs have been ruptured, producing an emphysematous condition, and the horse has bellows heaves. (3) There may be a thickening of the serous membrane of the windpipe or of the bronchial tubes, and the horse has chronic bronchitis or bronchial heaves. (4) He may have a catarrhal disease of the head and then he has what some have called catarrhal heaves.

Thus you see it becomes necessary to know just what the cause is and the nature of it in order to prescribe. As a rule all forms are incurable. The first, or nerve weakness, may sometimes be relieved by feeding all food in a concentrated form and of a kind that is easily digested, never allowing the stomach to become gorged with dry food, or even grass; and giving



On the Ranch of T. Hamilton, Innisfail, Alta.

ent at the angle of the haunch, or point of the hip. This must not be confounded with the hip joint, which is situated farther back, a little more than half way from the point of the hip to the buttock. The point of the hip is very prominent in some horses and gives them the appearance of roughness.

The chief points of the croup to be observed are its length, width and direction. Of these length is very important. The Arabs have a maxim, "As to the horse whose croup is as long as his back and loins united, you can safely choose him with your eyes shut, such a horse is a blessing." The reason why length is so desirable in the croup is that length here means both power and speed. The muscles of the long croup are necessarily long themselves, and this gives amplitude to the movements of the hind leg, a long stride and corresponding speed.

Width of croup is desirable in draught horses, as the ample development of the gluteal muscles associated with this conformation is a guarantee of strength. In light horses the width of croup should be proportionate to the rest of the frame, for if it is excessive it causes a rolling gait and detracts from speed. On the other hand, narrowness is to be avoided, as it

seem to be the exceptions to this rule, especially among American harness horses. In some of these an oblique croup is seen, while their record shows them to have great speed. The reason for this anomaly is that within certain limits nature can compensate for a defect in one respect by an excess in another. The oblique croup may be accompanied by an excessive muscular development which would compensate the defect. But although experience of an animal's qualities may reveal such compensations, they cannot be determined at a glance, and a careful buyer would refuse to buy a horse of faulty conformation on the chance of his turning out all right.

(To be continued.)

Herbert Webster is a North of Eng'and fancier of Clydesdales, and has for years been working up a stud of rare good ones. There were 47 head put up for sale and an average of \$490 was made. A stallion, Prince Thomas, made \$4,420. A filly foal of his get made \$710. Lady Victoria, by Baron's Pride, a 3-year-old filly, made \$2,080, and Lady Lockhart, an older mare, made \$1,715. Several of the highest priced were bought by first-rate breeders, who know the value of good stock.

at a time of the year when it is dusty or the air is damp or humid and the temperature warm a tablespoonful of Fowler's solution of arsenic in dampened feed two or three times daily. In cases of bronchial heaves a mixture of equal parts of oil of tar, fluid extract of belladonna and extract of lobelia given in teaspoonful doses on the tongue several times daily will relieve. Catarrhal heaves will sometimes be relieved by nasal injections of one per cent. of carbolic acid and water with a tablespoonful of glycerine to every pint of the solution. There is no cure for any form of heaves. All that can be done is to relieve.

Weaning time will soon be here, and much of the future success of the horse depends on the treatment the foals get now. Its natural nourishment should be supplemented so that by the time the colt should be weaned it has developed sufficient aptitude to eat enough to sustain itself fully as well as when with its dam. Oats and such soft foods as bran, ground corn and roots will be readily eaten by the colt and weaning time become only a memory of a time when it was lonesome but not hungry.

Clydesdale breeders in the old country are very jubilant just now over the lively demand for their horses. It is some years since there was such a demand for export as there has been the past season. This demand comes from the United States, where it has been particularly brisk, and from Canada, Argentine and New Zealand.

Shetland ponies ran up to \$625 at a sale held by Lord Londonderry recently. He has been breeding them as pit ponies for his North of England collieries, paying at the same time a good deal of attention to the quality of the sires used. The breed has become fashionable, and these fancy prices are the result.

A great part of the losses incident to horse breeding arises from neglect and inattention to the growth of the colts, says the Drovers' Journal. Many youngsters bred in the purple turn out nondescripts, because they were starved when they were colts. Many two-year-olds are not larger than yearlings, because not fed sufficient and proper rations when they were weanlings. There are plenty of colts in the west to-day whose owners are paying no attention to their growth and development. They have been simply turned out to pasture to forage until winter, when they are taken up to run in an open yard and eke out a precarious existence, subsisting on a straw stack or damaged hay. Some farmers may call that raising horses. It is the short-cut to poverty, for an animal reared amid such surroundings, whatever his breeding, can never rise above a scrub. When the animals are of age to sell, they are shunned by horse buyers and the breeder condemns the horse industry. To make money in the horse business, farmers must take good care of the colts and keep the youngsters thriving. The animals will then mature into valuable horses and command the best prices of their class in the open market.

## CATTLE.

### Winter Handling of Stock.

By Jas. Williams, Tellock, Assa.

I have seen a great many methods of housing and feeding cattle in the Northwest Territories and nearly every man you meet thinks he has the best and most convenient stables. Some will tell you that cattle cannot be kept too warm and you will see their cattle come out of their stables wet from their ears to their tails. Even on a warm day you will see them humped up in a little shelter, anywhere the rays of the sun strike the warmest; and they feel too miserable to eat or drink. On the other hand you will find men who will tell you that cattle do not require a stable at all. If they get a little hay and an abundance of snow they will winter well and come out fat in the spring.

Every man has a right to his own opinion and his own way of managing his affairs, and I do not wish to dictate to any one, so simply give my experience, as gained in 15 years with cattle in the Northwest and by trying almost every method of housing and feeding. The following plan for a bunch of cattle, say 50 to 150 head, is the best I have struck yet for convenience, saving labor and bringing cattle out in good shape in spring. In the first place have a good big shed or stable for, say, about 100 head of mixed cattle, 100x80 feet, or any size you may fix on, but give them plenty of room. Sod or manure makes a good wall with plenty of rails put in to keep it up, a good covering of hay, with a little manure on top, makes a good roof. Have good-

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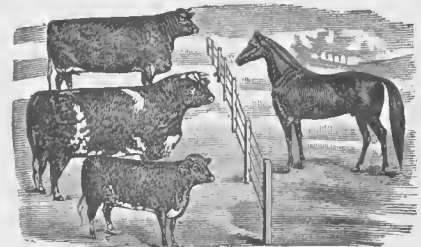
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sized doors at each end to admit a team for the purpose of cleaning; have three mangers running through the stable, one at each wall and one in the centre, with feed doors at the sides, leaving a space, say 10 feet in the centre, for driving through.

Keep the stable cold, so it will freeze all the time; if you find it thaws leave a few holes in the roof or on top of the

him run loose sometimes with the cattle. You will find him far healthier and keep in better condition than when tied up by the head all the time, at the same time he will not be nearly so cross.

I think if cattle were kept in cooler stables and had more exercise and sunlight we would not hear nearly so much about tuberculosis and other diseases. No doubt cattle eat a little more hay, but they



Barn of Donald Fraser, Eden, Man.

walls. Keep the cattle well bedded, and if you feed in good weather outside and in the stable in very cold or stormy weather the cattle will not go in when warm. With the manure frozen this way, cleaning out is a very easy matter, for the bedding keeps it from freezing to the ground. You can drive through with a box on a truck sleigh and throw the chunks on. Your cattle are always dry and clean and will not feel the cold; when the snow goes and they have to go on the prairie they will have their hair on and be prepared to stand a few days cold or stormy weather. I have had no losses or cattle injured when running loose this way, if they have plenty of room they will not hurt one another. I have never had any dehorned, and to me a steer never looks as well as in his natural state. They seem to lose that proud bearing and hang their heads as if they had lost all interest in this world, and I have heard a very old cattle buyer say, give him the steer with his horns on, every time.

The calves should be taken off the cows and, if given a warmer stable, should have a yard where they can run out every day. They will do far better than when kept in all the time. Give them good water and the best hay and they will winter well. Milch cows, cows calving, and any poor cattle want a warmer stable than steers, the best of hay and care, with a little chop.

Many people winter their cattle well, only to let them fail when the warmer weather comes, through want of pure water. Standing water nearly always gets bad toward spring, for the droppings around the holes get washed in and the cattle will not drink. Next to a running stream, nothing beats a good well. It makes a little more work, but pays in the long run.

Cattle should always have shelter, where they can be fed and get all the sunshine there is. They also require salt, which should be placed in a convenient place. Rock salt is the best and is the least wasteful. Common salt is all right when placed in a trough a little distance above the ground, so that the cattle cannot get their feet into it and the horses cannot paw it to pieces.

If the bull is quiet turn him out and let

do not require so much bedding and any hay pulled out they will eat.

Working horses that have to be outside a great deal I find do best in a moderately cold stable, if it freezes in cold weather so much the better. Horses and colts not working turn out in the yard, throw them some hay, give them a few oats at nights and they will keep healthy and in good condition. I will not say anything on breeding, as anyone reading *The Nor'-West Farmer* can always acquire the best of information.

Stock are often neglected at this season of the year, but it is a very poor policy to let them lose a lot of flesh before they are looked after. A little care now in husbanding the store of fat which nature puts



Agricultural Hall at Fairmede, Assa.

on in the fall will go a good way towards bringing cattle out in the spring in good condition.

Poor feed and cold nights take off more flesh in a week than can be replaced by good feed in a month.

Quicken the walking gait of the work team. There is money in it.

## Feed and Management of Dairy Cows.

By J. H. Grisdale, B. A., Agriculturist of the Dominion Experimental Farms. Read at the Annual Convention of the Cheese and Butter Association of Eastern Ontario.

The action of the Eastern Dairymen's Association, giving "Feed and Management of Dairy Cattle" a place on their programme, shows in a small degree the great importance of the subject, and its importance lies in its being the chief of the various sciences which make up this, Canada's greatest industry, dairying. I call it a science, but while requiring all the exact knowledge implied in that term, it further requires the skill and fine sense of an artist to make perfect dairy farmers, upon whose management of herds depends the whole dairying industry. Though much attention has been given to this subject by farmers' institutes and conventions in every part of this country and the neighboring republic, yet there is much room for improvement, much to learn.

I have, during the last two years, had the opportunity of visiting a great many dairy farms, and the principal experimental farms and colleges throughout Ontario, Quebec, and some of the most important dairy States of the Union. I shall, therefore, let part of my address be a summary of the facts gleaned and suggestions offered in the different places visited.

As the prime force in a dairy farm, I might say first a few words on the manager. The qualifications of a good feeder and manager of dairy cattle are various. He must, in the first place, have a keen interest in his cattle; he must be able to control his temper, and he must be liberal to a degree. In short, he must be almost an ideal man, as all the first-class dairymen of my acquaintance seem to be.

Turning now to the cause of all these dairymen's conventions, the milch cow, I should like to direct your thoughts to the season best suited for having the cows "come in," or calve. I know that the general rule is for spring calving, but the best time is the fall. There are many reasons in support of this statement. A great many experiments have been carried on during a number of years in various parts

of the world, and these all go to show that from fall calving cows about 25 per cent. more milk is obtained than from spring calving. The reasons are obvious. During the winter the cow is free from drought, heat, and flies, and her yield is thus not affected when right in the flush of her milk, as is too often the case in summer. Then the spring grass coming to

ward the close of her lactation period serves as an inspiration to her wearying powers and greatly increases the waning milk flow. Other points to which I would call your attention as favoring the adoption of fall calving are: (1) There is usually more time on the farm to attend to the cattle. (2) Calves are more economically raised, since by the time the spring grass shoots up they are ready for it, and in good condition the next winter to begin the duties of maternity.

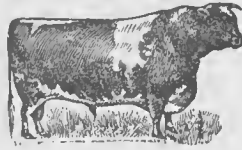
The care of dairy calves is probably the most influential factor in the development of a good dairy herd. Keep the calves in light, airy quarters. Many farmers do not let the calves touch the cows; this is a somewhat debatable question, but I would advocate letting the calves have two or three meals direct from the cow, as it is nature's method, and the nearer we can start off in nature's footsteps the better. No difficulty will be experienced in teaching the calf to drink later, if one is careful to let it get quite hungry before attempting to feed it, and change gradually from whole to skim-milk. After the calf is well started to drink, it is advisable to give some grain in connection with the milk ration. Oil-meal has been advocated, but it seems a waste to add such expensive feed when another would do as well, or better, at less cost, as, for instance, corn-meal, or oatmeal. This winter, at the Iowa station, we are feeding whole corn, and it is pleasant to hear the little fellows, two and three weeks old, crushing the corn after drinking their milk or between meals. Care must be taken to have the milk uniformly sweet. Alternate sour and sweet milk will kill any calf. To get the best results from skim-milk, it must be separated on the farm; and I believe the hand separator has come to stay, because it is profitable and because it is labor-saving. A good way to run it is to use his majesty, the dairy bull.

This brings me to a brief discussion of some points to be considered in the care of this same animal. First, in selecting him be sure he is from a deep milking strain. Do not be satisfied because he is a bull, but use him because he is a good bull. Of course, somebody must start out with him, but if you can get him after you have seen his get and are satisfied with them, you are the lucky man. Fooling with bulls is expensive, for half of each calf is from him, and one year is not enough, generally speaking, to decide on his merits. He should be kept in good, hard flesh, and be let run in a paddock. Never let him run with the cows, for he is liable at any moment to hurt someone. Ring him early in life, and keep the ring in good repair. In winter it is best to keep him along with the cows, as he is quieter and more easily managed. If fall calving is adopted, as it should be and eventually will be, his services will be required in December and January, and he should be prepared by being in good, hard condition. Such should also be the condition of the heifers previous to and at date of calving.

The first calf of any cow should come before she is quite two years old. This first period of lactation is the most important in the career of the dairy cow, for upon her care and management during this period depends to a great extent what kind of a cow she will make. The first period should be long and everything should be done to develop her milking powers. A pound of grain fed during this period of lactation is worth two fed in any succeeding one. The first part of the period is the time to do the most work toward development.

The care of cows just before and just after calving demands much judgment. The cow should be placed in a box-stall and receive laxative feed for a few days previous to parturition, and it is frequently advisable to give a milk purgative, say one to

## Marchmont Stock Farm.

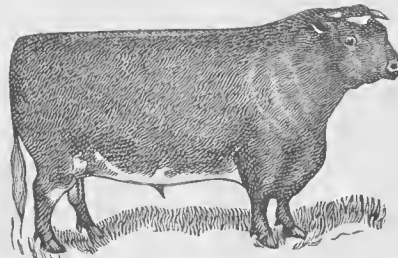


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## PIONEER HERD OF SHORTHORNS

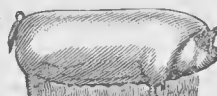


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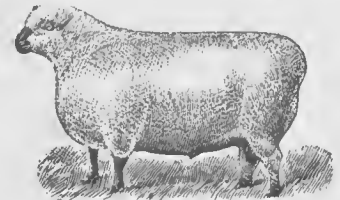
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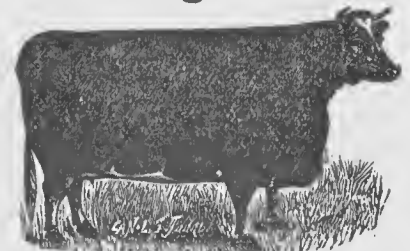
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## Choice Young Bulls for Sale!



Sired by **TOPSMAN**, the champion Short-horn Bull at Winnipeg and Toronto in 1899, and **STANLEY 6th**.

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100 head of Agricultural, Driving and Saddle Horses now on hand.

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## WILLOWDALE STOCK FARM.

**SHORTHORN CATTLE and**  
**CLYDESDALE HORSES.**

Young Bulls for sale. A number of young Bulls sired by Caithness.

**PURVES THOMSON, Pilot Mound, Man.**



two pounds of Epsom salts. After delivery, the cow should be fed lightly and have her water warmed for a few days. It is not well to have a cow fat at this time, but in a good, strong condition.

The cow should have a rest between periods of lactation. It is sometimes difficult to stop the yield of milk, but if you keep on milking you will never be able to do it. To end the period, just stop milking. That is all. Of course, a few days previous to quitting, it is necessary to give less feed. A careful watch must be kept of the udder, and if any caking appears it must be relieved. I have tried this and have tried it most successfully in a number of stubborn cases. A good plan is to give a dose of Epsom salts, as it checks the milk secretion.

1. Once safely past the critical time of parturition the great question of feeding for milk arises. There has been in the development of our various dairy breeds no

2. The amount of feed, however, is not any more important than the quality. To give a cow all she can eat of, say, ensilage and oat straw will not ensure a liberal yield of milk. The digestible dry matter being low in silage, it would be necessary to eat an immense quantity to get sufficient feed, and even then the relation between the nitrogenous, or milk-forming, and the carbonaceous, or fat-forming, parts, would be such as to render the yield of a large amount of milk unlikely or impossible. To the roughage, therefore, we must add concentrates; generally speaking, about 40 per cent. of the dry matter should be concentrates or grains. The best roughage will depend a great deal upon what is most easily obtained and the cheapest. To insure health and a liberal yield of milk, it is almost essential to use a succulent feed of some kind—silage, or roots, or both. Of dry roughage, clover hay is the best for milking cows, as it contains a relatively

them, as for instance, with milk at 60 cents per hundredweight and bran at \$16 per ton it would pay well to use bran. Very often I am asked by farmers to give a good dairy ration compounded from the feeds under discussion, and I would suggest of these for a 1,000-pound cow, 30 pounds silage, 10 pounds clover, 8 pounds chopped peas and oats, 2 pounds bran and 1 pound oil-meal. Leaving any one of the concentrates out would necessitate increasing the others, or the clover rather than the silage.

(To be continued.)

### Open Wells.

Complaint has come to us from a district east of Calgary in regard to the matter of open wells. It seems that there has been trouble in securing good water, and large numbers of wells have been dug. On account of the water trouble, and from various other causes, a number of the original settlers have moved off their lands, and these wells have been giving trouble ever since. In some cases a light covering has only augmented the danger. Being in the country of open ranging of stock, and the wells being unfenced, or badly fenced, the nuisance has become a public one, and quite a number of animals have been lost on account of it. We are informed in regard to one particular township that it contains something like 25 of these death-traps, some times there being as many as two or three of them on a single farm. Petition was made to the proper authorities at Regina to see what could be done in regard to the matter, but it seems that under existing regulations the only power given to the resident settlers is to direct their statute labor along this line. This means that a good deal of public work has to be performed on private lands, and that, in this particular case at least, the danger must remain a standing one for some time, as the open wells could not all be filled in one year.

It seems as though this is a matter not for the local improvement districts alone, but demanding at least the co-operation of the Department of Public Works at Regina. Could not this matter be handled in about the same way as the destruction of noxious weeds—by the authorities filling the wells, or keeping them fenced, charging the cost up against individual lands and collecting cost along with local improvement tax? It always seems a pity to have resident farmers or ranchers exposed to unfair dangers through the negligence of those who have moved away. If there is any better way of handling this matter, we would like to hear it.



Vegetable Exhibit at Edmonton, Alberta

more potent factor than feed. Cows imported to this country have in a few generations developed wonderfully in both quality and quantity of milk yielded. This is doubtless due to the abundance of rich feed supplied to our cattle here. It is known that the average fat in milk is about 1 per cent. greater now than it was but a few years ago in some of the European homes of our dairy breeds. It is in the feeding where the dairyman must show his liberality, and there is no place where liberality will secure a more generous return. About 60 per cent. of all the cow can eat is required for maintenance, and it is the other 40 per cent. of the food she is able to assimilate that brings a return. You can see what a penny-wise and pound-foolish policy limiting the feed of a dairy animal is, since every extra pound the animal can use is so much more from which profit may be made. Make sure you are giving your animals all they can eat, and then begin to study individual capacities and divide your feed, giving the most to the largest eaters.

high percentage of milk-forming matter or protein. In addition, some chaff or straw may be added. Considering the concentrates to be fed, so many local conditions affect the choice of these that it is almost useless to attempt their discussion. I might discuss the properties of a few of the principal feeds available in a general way, paying special attention to their action upon the yield of milk.

3. Oats, chopped, furnish an excellent feed rich in protein, while if peas are added the mixture is still better and richer in that essential. This forms a good concentrate to feed along with silage. Oil-meal in small quantities is very useful with silage or roots, especially the former, as it is rich in protein. Bran constitutes one of the best and most valuable feeds; it is rich in milk-forming matter, and is a very healthful feed for cows. Cottonseed-meal, gluten-meal, gluten feed, and many by-products, are all excellent when fed with judgment, but prices of both milk and feed must decide whether it will pay to use

A writer in the Australian Pastoralist's Review, in commenting on the effects of the five years' drouth in that country, says: "Accounts from the plains have of late been absolutely appalling. No feed; no water; stock dying by hundreds. Lambing ewes have furnished the heaviest percentage of deaths, and the lambs, of course, die with the mothers. Here and there vast sums are being spent on imported fodder to keep alive the most valuable sheep; but the struggle is a heart-rending and gigantic one. We had in this colony 61,000,000 to 62,000,000 sheep five years ago, and we shall be lucky if 25,000,000 are mustered for next shearing. Comment stops short in face of such figures. Memory of man does not furnish the record of a drouth the like of this."

A few days ago veal was selling at Chicago at \$8 per 100 live weight and choice carcasses went to 9½ and 10.

## The Compulsory Use of Tuberculin in Britain.

Mr. Long replied very sensibly to his critics the other day, when he point-blank refused to countenance any attempt to force upon the stock breeders of the country the compulsory use of tuberculin. It is quite clear, as we have said on many previous occasions, that the time is not ripe for drastic legislation on the subject. It is a simple enough matter for any commission to state what every one may regard as plain facts, but to find a way out of the difficulty without dealing unjustly to an important section of the community is an altogether different matter. The tuberculin test is in use in a great many herds at the present day. Why the Board of Agriculture should defray the cost of tuberculin and the veterinary fees, as has been suggested, has not been made definitely clear. Only one thing could follow the compulsory use of this diagnosing agent, and that is compulsory slaughter and compensation, which no Chancellor of the Exchequer could be induced to face. At present foreigners are buying subject to the test, and that in itself is a considerable inducement to breeders to make use of the lymph for their own satisfaction.—London Live Stock Journal.

## Breeding and Feeding.

The Drover's Journal says:—"There has probably never been a year when feeder buyers were so discriminating in their purchases of cattle as the present one. A trace of good breeding commands a premium at once, while cattle of off colors and low breeding have to sell at a discount. Horns are tabooed also, and are no longer considered an ornament nor a necessity. The reason is that well-bred dehorned cattle sell at better prices when fat than the ordinary mongrel steers and it doesn't require any more feed or attention to bring them to a state of marketable maturity than the other grades. The old-fashioned, nondescript steer is getting out of date, and from the way breeding operations are going on it looks as if he would be relegated to past history within a few years."

This report from the dealers' point of view is just one more endorsement of the teachings of the men who contend that the dearest of all cattle that a feeder can buy is a lot of cheap scrubs. It is not pedigree alone that gives value to a registered bull, but the fact that the breeder of that bull's ancestors used his ripe skill and experience in the production of a beast that could make the most profit out of every pound of food he ate.

## SHEEP.

### Range Lamb Feeding.

Bulletin No. 96, United States Department of Agriculture, says: The territory west of the 100th Meridian, known as the range, is rapidly becoming the great breeding ground for sheep. Already this locality is producing about one-half of the total number of sheep in the United States. During the past few years sheep have been rapidly crowding the cattle off of the northern portion of this range territory, and it is quite generally recognized that the range-cattle industry is gradually disappearing, except in the southern section. While this territory is favorable to the grazing of stock in large numbers, the natural conditions will not permit of the production of sufficient feed to properly fatten

## WOODBINE FARM, CARBERRY, MAN.



### AYRSHIRE CATTLE.

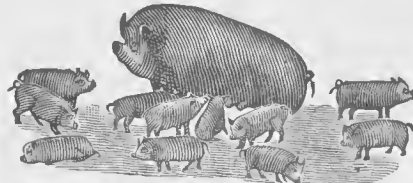
### YORKSHIRE SWINE.

S. L. WYANDOTTES.

A few choice 3-months-old boars for sale, sired by Lord Hastings (2515). Booking orders now for fall pigs.

S. J. THOMPSON & SON.

## GOLD STANDARD HERD OF REGISTERED BERKSHIRES.



### SALES BOOMING. CUSTOMERS PLEASED.

Spring boars all sold. A few nice young sows left, from 4 to 6 months old; also a grand litter farrowed July 19 from "Rosamond," the mother of prize-winners; also a lot of August pigs for sale. Some grand young B.P. Rock cockerells, \$2 each. Correspondence solicited. Address—

J. A. MCGILL, Neepawa, Man.

## Thorndale Stock Farm

JOHN S. ROBSON, MANITOU, MAN.

Breeder of SHORTHORNS. Long established, reliable pedigrees; straight dealing always. Young stock of both sexes always on hand. Write early if you want them. 2185



## ALEX. D. GAMLEY

Leicesters for sale—

40 RAM LAMBS,  
8 YEARLINGS  
40 BREEDING EWES.

Box 193, BRANDON.



## Ridgewood Stock Farm, Souris, Man.

WM. SHARMAN

BREEDER OF

## High Class Herefords

A few early Bull Calves for sale.

## JERSEY BULL FOR SALE.

No. 50202. 2 years old in February. Solid color, black tongue and switch. Took 1st prize in Winnipeg as calf.

H. R. KEYES, Midway, Man.



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## Shorthorns.

For sale a number of Shorthorn COWS and HEIFERS, a well bred and well made lot.

JOHN RAMSEY, Priddis P.O., ALBERTA.

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Importer and Breeder of

## SHORTHORNS, COTSWOLDS, and BERKSHIRES.

My stock are strictly in it yet. Young stock constantly on hand and for sale. Write for prices, or call and see. Visitors always welcome.

## EVERY STABLE REQUISITE

Correspond with us if you require new or second-hand Carriages or Buggies of any description. New or second-hand single or double Driving or Work HARNESS, SADDLES, BRIDLES, RUGS, ROBES, BLANKETS, etc.

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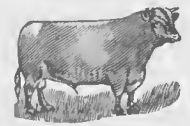
## D. McBETH, OAK LAKE, MAN.

BREEDER OF

## Clydesdale Horses

AND

## Shorthorn Cattle



I have a number of promising young Stallions for sale.

My Shorthorn herd is headed by "Best Yet," bred by Hon John Dryden, of Brooklin, Ontario. A number of young stock of both sexes, all registered, are for sale, and can be recommended as first-class animals.

Correspondence solicited. Prices right.

R. REED-BYERLEY, Cook's Creek, Man., breeder R. and importer of Clydesdales. Headed by Gem Prince, sired by Cedric. Correspondence solicited.

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Send for Catalogue, and mention this paper.

## W. L. TRANN, CRYSTAL CITY, MAN.

Proprietor of Boundary Herd of

## POLAND CHINA SWINE



Our herd are direct descendants of such noted hogs as Canada Wilkes, Guy Wilkes 2nd, M. P. Sanders, and the Tecumsehs. Nothing but first-class stock shipped. Write for what you want; satisfaction guaranteed. Prices always reasonable. Nothing but choice sows kept for breeders. We are now booking orders for spring pigs of 1899. We have a few good winter pigs for sale. Write and describe what you want, and we will endeavor to treat you as we would wish to be treated.

## Ayrshire Cattle. Red Tamworth.

IMPROVED YORKSHIRE & BERKSHIRE PIGS.

A good selection now on hand, and will quote close prices to reduce stock.

Caldwell Bros., Briery Bank Farm, Orchard, Ont.

When writing advertisers, mention The Farmer.

and finish the stock grown there. The finishing can only be done by drawing on the surplus grain crops of the upper Mississippi Valley States. This has been largely practiced during the past few years, owing to the shortage of good feeding stock in the farming sections, the surplus of grain products and prevailing low prices.

### A Drop in Border Leicesters.

The sale of Border Leicester rams held at Kelso on Sept. 9 was about the worst that has been held for the last 50 years. The Mertoun flock, which has always been regarded as the fountain-head of choice breeding quality, had an average of \$94 per head against \$228 in 1898. Their best ram made \$350 against \$875 last year. Auchinbrain, a recent aspirant, made \$550 for his best and \$190 average, a rise of \$30 on his last year's average. A few lots kept up to or a little above last year's average, but the all-round scale of prices was very low as compared with the sales for many years past. The principal cause of the decline was the very dry summer season, which has had a disastrous effect on pastures and winter feed, but it is thought by some that

stock as well, largely by the amount of flesh they carry. The English example is a good one to follow, but it must not be forgotten that a successful sire can carry a good deal of flesh much more than is frequently done.

Never be tempted to buy a big, lazy, over-fat, stupid ram because he is offered to you cheap and looks well. Find out why he is sold cheap. Be suspicious of a cheap ram. If the ram is impotent twenty or thirty ewes without lambs will make him a very dear ram. So dear that it would have been better to have paid a long price for a good ram. The same applies to over-working a ram. Watch the ram at the beginning of the breeding season. If he is lazy, replace him at once with a ram having ambition enough to look over the flock frequently.

## SWINE.

### Hog Cholera.

In last issue attention was called to the fact that what was supposed to be an outbreak of hog cholera had occurred at Car-

it than those fed on foods containing large quantities of protein compounds.

**How Spread.**—The bowel discharges are very important sources of infection, and the germs may be carried from one farm to another upon the shoes, clothes or wagons, or by stock travelling from one farm to another, and particularly by driving affected hogs along the roads. Where yards drain into running streams the germs are liable to infect every farm the water passes through. Perhaps curiosity on the part of a farmer to see a case of hog cholera has been the most fruitful cause of spreading the disease. The farmer visits the diseased hogs to learn the symptoms of the disease, walks all round the yards and pens, then goes straight to his own pens to see if any of his pigs have the symptoms he has just seen. They will have in a few days, for he has carried in the germs on his boots and clothes. Germs of the disease have been carried in this way hundreds of miles by men from infected districts going into clean districts looking for new stock. A rigid private quarantine must be maintained—on men's feet as well as on the pigs.

**Symptoms.**—Veterinarian Reynolds, of the Minnesota Experiment Station, gives the following symptoms: The hair is harsh



"A Hot Summer Day," near Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta.

there has been over-breeding for fancy points, the flocks where most attention has been paid to constitution having suffered little loss in value.

Scotch Blackface rams, sold the same week as the Leicesters, were little affected in value by the bad state of the English sheep markets, and prices for good rams were well maintained.

Don't place all the blame for a lot of the ewes not having lambs upon the ewes, because they were too fat, etc. Look out for the ram.

Colorado and Nebraska sheep feeders are already looking for lambs for fall and winter feeding. On account of large crops of corn in these states it is expected that more sheep and lambs will be fed in these states than ever before. There is a big crop of grain in Manitoba this year; why cannot more of it be fed to fattening stock than in past years?

An English paper notes that a certain ram offered at a sale of pure bred sheep was "shown in high condition" and was passed out of the ring without an offer because he was too fleshy for a stud ram. We wonder if such a thing would occur at any sale of rams on this side of the water? Too many people judge rams, and other

man. Our American cousins nearly always have some cases of hog cholera in their country, and it annually causes a heavy loss of hogs. So far Western Canada has been free of it and we hope it will stay free of it. Our brethren in Western Ontario have had their share of the trouble and if any of it exists in Manitoba the sooner it is stamped out the better. All importations of American breeding stock should be carefully watched. That our readers may be posted on this trouble and thus more readily able to recognize it, we give the following account of the disease:

**Cause.**—The cause of hog cholera is a specific germ without which there will be no disease. These germs are very hardy and difficult to destroy. They live or retain their vitality for three months, and possibly longer under favorable conditions. They will live in the soil and around buildings for this length of time, hence the need of most thorough disinfection. The conditions under which the hogs are kept may make them more liable to take the disease, but the germ is the active cause. Dark, damp, filthy pens, exclusive corn diet, swill from a barrel that has been used for years and never cleaned out, frequently scalded or allowed to dry in the sun, make hogs more liable to take the disease, but will not cause it. Hogs fed almost exclusively upon a carbonaceous diet are more liable to take

and dry, the eyes may be watery, and later the walk becomes weak and irregular with imperfect control of the hind legs; the skin around the flanks and fore legs may become purple, the skin may crack and large sores appear on the head, neck and back; the sick ones keep apart from the rest of the herd, are inclined to hide around in sheltered places and seem little inclined to move. There is usually a loss of appetite, although in very acute cases they may eat quite heartily and die within a few hours. The chronic cases lose flesh rapidly, and sometimes show extreme disturbance of the nervous system, exhibited in partial or complete paralysis of the hind parts, or they show extreme nervousness. Cough is usually short and hacking. The skin of the ears frequently becomes much inflamed and if the patient lives for several days they assume a scabby appearance, sometimes the tips slough off. Occasionally constipation appears among the earliest symptoms, but it is usually not noticed by the owners, and later there appears a diarrhoea. In some of the very acute cases which appear at the beginning of an outbreak, the animals die very suddenly, sometimes before the owner realized that they were sick. Later in the history of the disease, as it appears in a herd, the cases tend to assume the chronic type.

**Treatment.**—There is no cure so far

found successful for diseased animals. therefore, attention can only be given to prevention and disinfection. Notify the health authorities at once if an epidemic breaks out among your hogs, and quarantine the lot at once. A wise plan to follow with hogs is that if a hog is sickly and not doing well and keeps that way for a time, it is often better to kill that animal at once than allow it around. It is a good ounce of prevention. Clean out all pens and nests, burn the stuff cleaned out, and scatter air-slacked lime freely about the pens, also use corrosive sublimate, 1 part to 1,000 parts of water, and thoroughly saturate all the ground of the yards and wash the floors and sides of the pens with the disinfectant. Crude carbolic acid also makes a good disinfectant.

A preventive treatment that is likely to be successful is what is known as the serum treatment. The disease is a germ disease and the object is to render the subject immune by injecting something antagonistic to the cholera germs. The preparation of these anti-toxines for combatting germ diseases is based upon the discoveries of Dr. Behring, who proved "that the blood serum of animals, rendered artificially immune against certain infectious diseases, injected into another animal, will protect it against such disease or even cure it after infection." Anti-toxins are being used successfully for other germ diseases and will yet be the method of treating hog cholera.

### Roots for Swine.

The Indiana Experiment Station has just issued a bulletin on the value of roots as food for pigs, especially during the winter months. The feeding period extended from February 1st to April 19th, 1899. The weight of the pigs was from about 30 to 50 lbs. They were evenly divided into two lots. One lot was fed a slop of a mixture of one part pure corn meal and two parts shorts and as much cut mangels as they would eat; the other lot received only corn meal and shorts mixed in the same proportions, but got no roots. The following is the statement of the results:

	Lot Roots.	Lot No roots.
Cost of food fed .....	\$10 19	\$12 05
Total pounds gain made..	355½	442½
Average daily gain made in pounds.....	4.6	5.7
Pounds of meal and shorts to make 1 lb. gain....	3.71	3.71
Cost of food for each pound of gain.....	2.8c	2.7c

The interesting point in this is that it took the same amount of grain to make a pound of gain and that apparently the roots were fed at a loss and only added to the cost, as they could not see that the pigs getting mangels were any healthier than those not getting them. These were growing pigs intended for fattening, and as only six were in each lot and only one trial made, the results are not at all conclusive, and no great reliance can be placed upon them. Such experiments need to be repeated several times with different lots of pigs. The results obtained by the Danes in feeding roots more nearly agree with the practical experience of many feeders in Canada. The feeding value of ruta-bagas, turnips, mangel wurtzels and grain (barley, rye or corn) has been studied in Denmark in 11 experiments with a total of 305 pigs.

Some of the lots were fed grain only. Others were fed a ration in which one-fourth of the grain was replaced by roots, .9 to 1 pound (dry matter) of roots being substituted per pound of grain. In all cases the liquid portion of the ration consisted of buttermilk, skim milk, and whey,

alone or mixed. The average duration of the various tests was 100 days. The pigs weighed on an average at the beginning of the test 69.9 pounds and at the end 161.8 pounds. The average daily gain per head was as follows: Lots fed grain, 0.95 pounds; lots fed Eckendorf mangel wurtzels, 0.94 pounds; lots fed Bangholm ruta-bagas, 0.92 pounds; lots fed Bullock turnips, 0.88 pounds, and lots fed Yellow Tankard turnips, 0.89 pounds.

The conclusion was drawn that roots may be fed as a part of the ration to pigs with satisfactory results. If a large proportion of roots to grain had been fed, the gains doubtless would have equalled those made on exclusive grain feeding.

The dry matter and sugar content of the different kinds of roots were determined. The feeding value of the roots corresponded very nearly to their dry-matter content; the roots rich in sugar produced somewhat better results than those low in sugar, but the increase in live weight followed more closely the dry-matter content than the amount of sugar in the roots. The quality of the pork produced on the roots was excellent.

The Indiana station thought that if turnips, carrots or sugar beets had been fed instead of mangels, better results would have been obtained. While good results can be obtained in growing young pigs during the winter with roots as part of the ration, there can be no doubt that they form a very necessary portion of the ration of a brood sow or of any store pigs.

N. H. Gentry, the well known Berkshire breeder of Sedalia, Missouri, held a sale on August 10 at which 33 head made an average of \$84 apiece. A sow made \$201, her three sisters reaching \$200, \$110 and \$80. Lovejoy & Harvey sold a lot at the Illinois State fair in which the highest priced hog made \$172 and sow \$110. Berkshires are not the fancy hog for the states, but these are fairly satisfactory figures all the same.

C. Gallagher, the largest dealer in cured and fresh meats at Edmonton, reports that the pork trade is developing rapidly in that town. A very large percentage of the cured meats they have sold went north of Edmonton. This demand, which is nearly as large as during the Klondike rush, is entirely due to the settlement and development that is taking place in that northern country. The local trade is also increasing and is double what it was a year ago. Though a greatly increased number of hogs are raised, the supply is still insufficient for the demands of his trade.

"You cannot do wrong without suffering wrong."—Emerson.

## PEEL'S HORSE AND CATTLE FOOD.

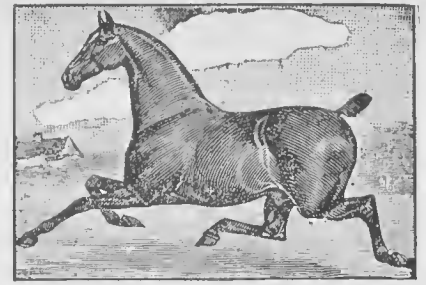
The great blood purifier.  
Will put your stock in good  
condition for very little money.  
Every package sold on a positive  
guarantee. Write for  
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**A QUICK, SHARP CUT**  
hurts much less than a bruise, crush or tear  
Done with the  
**DEHORNING KEYSTONE KNIFE**  
Is the safest. Quick, sharp cut. Cuts from four  
sides at once. Cannot crush or bruise ear.  
Most humane method of dehorning known.  
Took highest award World's Fair. Write  
for free circulars before buying.

KEYSTONE DEHORNING CO. Picton, Ont.



## HACKNEYS FOR SALE.

Several Hackney Stallions, pure bred and registered. Can also supply yearling Hackney stallions in the spring, with three crosses (unregistered).

**RAWLINSON BROS.**

Box 20, CALGARY, ALTA.

## CANYON STOCK FARM.

Choice strain of milking **SHORTHORNS**. Highest type of **SHROPSHIRE SHEEP**—10 choice young registered Rams for sale.

**S. W. PAISLEY, LACOMBE, ALTA.**

## HOLSTEIN BULLS FOR SALE

One yearling bull, ready for service, and one three month old bull calf. Both out of Tempest IV., a cow that gave 101.50 lbs. of milk, containing 3.39 lbs. butter fat, in two days at Brandon Fair.

**JAS. HERRIOTT, Box 7, Souris, Man.**

## DORSET SHEEP and JERSEY CATTLE

I have a number of choice Dorset Horned Rams and Lamb Rams; also 2 registered Bull Calves for sale at reasonable figures.

**W. J. WHITLEY, Emerson, Man.**

## NOTICE.

Strayed on sec 6., tp. 8, rge. 22, one bay filly, three years old, white hind feet, star on face.

One bay filly, one year old, white hind feet.

**Postmaster, Dempsey, Man.**

July 8, 1899.

## STRAYED.

One Brown Pony Mare, with brand ◊ on left shoulder, a small spot on face, came to

**GEORGE ATCHISON, Tp. 8, Rge. 4, Sec. 2.**  
**ARCOLA, ASSA.**

## BERKSHIRES & COTSWOLDS.

August Pigs now for sale, perfect little beauties of excellent breeding. Also 2 yearling sows, one due to farrow (a model Berk.), and a yearling Boar, extra choice. Write for descriptions and prices; so cheap it will surprise you. No culls. Stock guaranteed as represented. Also Cotswold Shearling Ram and Ram Lamb, good ones. **E. HYSOP,**  
Laudazar Stock Farm, Box 492, Killarney, Man.

## LEICESTER RAMS

FOR SALE, one 3-year-old Ram, pedigree, 1st prize for two years at Portage la Prairie. Two Ram lambs.

**DUNCAN SINCLAIR, Oakville, Man.**

## WANTED TO EXCHANGE

A thorough-bred **JERSEY BULL**, (from Mrs. Jones' herd) for a good **SHORT-HORN BULL**.

**HERBERT COPE - Carberry, Man.**

## MAPLE CLIFF DAIRY

and Stock Farm.



Ayrshire Cattle,  
Large English Berkshires,  
Improved Tamworths.

Young stock for sale at all times. Farm within 5 minutes' walk Cen. Experimentl. Farm.

**R. REID & CO., HINTONBURG, ONT.**



### Among the Breeders.

J. E. Marples, Deleau, Man., writes that he has just shipped nine splendid young Hereford bulls to one party in the United States at satisfactory prices.

Jas. A. Burch, Carberry, has a two-year bull that broke his right front leg on August 3rd. A V.S. was called in and set the leg in plaster of Paris and in five weeks the bull was as well as ever.

About 200 head of choice Scotch Shorthorns will be sold in Aberdeenshire the second week of October by auction. This will include 80 head offered by Messrs. Duthie, Collynie and Marr, Uppermill.

S. Hoxie, Superintendent of the Advanced Registry of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, has published a list of thirty-nine cows that have been admitted to the registry from June 1st to July 1st.

A mammoth ox was exhibited at the Toronto Exhibition this season. It was raised near Fergus, County of Wellington, and stands 6 feet high, is 10½ feet

in Montana, and will bring back several carloads of yearling and two-year old colts. There is a big demand amongst farmers at present for this class of stock, no doubt owing to plenty of feed and ready money for paying investments of this kind.

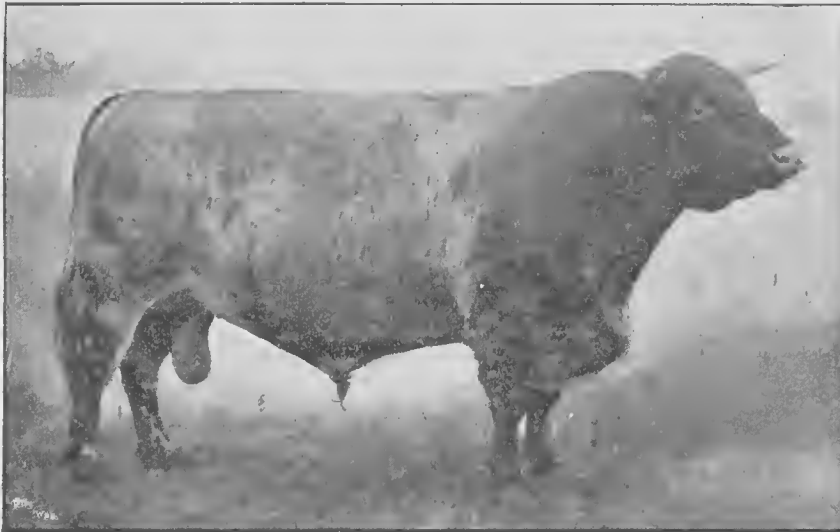
Dr. Swenerton, Carberry, has added another good horse to the long list of good animals already at this great horse centre. While at Toronto Fair he purchased the Clydesdale stallion, Young Duke of Fife. He was first in his class this fall at Toronto and first at the spring horse show. He is an imported horse of good breeding, excellent quality, and he should be a great acquisition to the horse interests of Carberry.

D. Hysop & Son, Killarney, Man., report the following sales:—"I have sold my old ram, Wellington, to J.A. McGill, Neepawa; a ram lamb to Messrs. J. C. & A. W. Fleming, Pilot Mound. This lamb is by Wellington and out of an imported ewe that never took less than first and diploma between Toronto and Regina. Have purchased a pair of Robt. Miller's best imported ewes, just landed a few weeks ago. They have been bred to

Queen Victoria, Messrs. Campbell, of Kinellar, Duthie and Deane Willis. The foundation of the herd was laid in the purchase of three cows in Essex in 1851 and it is the descendants of these that have built up the fame of the herd.

R. S. Fulton, Brownsville, Ont., who brought up a carload of stock to Manitoba, and attended Winnipeg, Brandon, Carberry and Neepawa fairs, reports that he has sold all of his stock but the Thoroughbred stallion Rumpus. The following are the purchasers: Dr. Henderson, Carberry, gets the guideless pacer, Jno. Henry; G. McGregor, Brandon, the standard-bred horse, Big Chief; James Bray, Longburn, gets three Shorthorn heifers; Wm. Currie, Petrel, gets two bulls; A. Thompson, Wellwood, two heifers and a bull; C. H. Trumper, one cow; and Geo. Black, Wellwood, a heifer. Mr. Fulton is well pleased with his venture and with the good prices he has been able to secure. Rumpus was shown at Calgary and secured third place. Mr. Fulton is also a breeder of Collie dogs and won on three which he showed at Brandon, one of them getting a sweepstakes prize.

J. E. Smith, Brandon, writes that owing to unexpected circumstances he will not hold a sale in November as announced. Besides the Clydesdales and Herefords there are now two herds of Shorthorns kept at the Beresford Stock Farm. The older herd, headed by Lord Stanley 2nd, (22260), brother of the great Monyuffel Lad, and a son of Topsman, the sweepstake bull at Winnipeg, Toronto, London and Ottawa, in 1899. The dam of Lord Stanley 2nd, Roan Princess, imp., was the first prize cow at the Highland Society's show, Scotland. She is the dam of three of Russell's herd that won the World's Fair prize of \$600 at Chicago. This bull, Lord Stanley 2nd, has never been exhibited, but as a stock bull Mr. Smith thinks he does not take a second place to anything in the Dominion. The young herd, all being sired by Lord Stanley 2nd, have now as their consort, Golden Measure, imp., bred by Mr. Duthie, the foremost breeder of Scotland, and of the Missie family. The Missies are the oldest tribe at Uppermill. They have produced many valuable sires and show yard winners, such as Mountaineer, Mirando, Marengo and many others. The renowned bull Marengo, champion of the Royal Show of England, was sold for \$3,000. Golden Count, the sire of Golden Measure, was bred by Deane Willis; he is by the famous Count Lavender, from the Sittyton cow, Gwendoline. Golden Count was sold by Mr. Duthie for \$1,300 to go to South America. The dam of Golden Measure, Mistletoe 5th, was the highest priced calf at Mr. Marr's sale in 1891—costing 80 guineas. Golden Measure has a grandsire, William of Orange, bred by A. Cruickshank, and one of the best bulls ever owned by Mr. Marr. Heir of Englishman, another grandsire, was one of the best bulls in the North of Scotland. Golden Measure is the highest priced bull ever brought to Manitoba. At the recent Toronto Industrial, in a ring of twenty heifer calves, a remarkably good lot, the second place was given J. & W. Russell's Rosa Bonheur, "a very complete red calf of excellent quality, and faultless form," and a daughter of Golden Measure." Having always recognized that the bull is half the herd, Mr. Smith has never allowed a low priced or inferior animal to stand at the head of the Beresford Farm herd. Those that have stood are such animals as Sunrise, 6093, a son of the famous old Barmpton Hero and full brother of Challenge, then Lord Lansdowne, bred by Cruickshank, imported by Hon. John Dryden, and when eleven months old sold to J. & W. B. Watt for \$475, Windsor, imp., bred by S. Campbell, of Kinellar, Scotland, he was awarded first



**Shorthorn Bull, 16th Crown Jewel, 21696.**

The property of W. S. Lister, Middlechurch, Man. First as a two-year-old, and also as three-year-old at Toronto, and a runner-up for sweepstakes. At Winnipeg he was third in the aged class this year.

long, and weighs 3,870 lbs.—a veritable mountain of beef.

W. S. Lister, Marchmont Stock Farm, Middlechurch, Man., reports sales of two bulls in the Springfield and E. Selkirk districts; also five females for N. P. Clarke, of St. Cloud, Minnesota, recently purchased by Mr. Leslie Smith.

Sir Wm. Van Horne has a very fine herd of Dutch Belted cattle at his farm at St. Andrews, N.B. It consists of nine cows and heifers, a bull calf and the head of the herd, Colombo, a three year old bull. This is the only herd in Canada of this breed.

H. D. Andrews, a prominent stockman of Crane Lake, Assa., says that a splendid market is opening up for western cattle and sheep in the mining regions of British Columbia. Large numbers of cattle have been purchased by buyers from the Kootenay country.

W. E. Baldwin, Manitou, Man., writes: "My prize Tamworth sow, Manitou Rose, farrowed on Sept. 20th another fine batch of pigs from our imp. boar, British Champion. Anyone wishing to get young stock from new blood will make no mistake in sending in orders at once."

J. McGregor, Brandon, of John McGregor & Co., importers and dealers in western horses, has gone to their ranch

a choice imported ram. My breeding stock is now all imported or direct from imported stock."

H. Byers, McGregor, Man.—A representative of The Farmer found Mr. Byers' five Jersey cows giving a heavy flow of milk, though late in the season. They were all in fine condition and nice bloom and their skins showed them to be in excellent health. We were particularly struck with one yearling heifer, which is an exceptionally promising young thing from Celeste, the winner of the milk test at Winnipeg in 1897. A pair of bull calves next caught our eyes; they were well grown for their age and promise to be good, useful animals. Every animal showed that they were well cared for and that they had responded to the care given them.

A very interesting sale of Shorthorn stock was that of James Bruce, of Inverquhomery, in the north of Scotland. Mr. Bruce has been best known as a successful exhibitor of fat stock at Smithfield, where his success drew the attention of English breeders to the quality of his stock. At this, his closing out sale, some of the best English breeders were present and an average was made of \$203 for 73 head, young and old. The highest price paid was \$806 for an 8-year-old cow, Rosewood 51, and among the buyers were

prize at Toronto Industrial and London Provincial in 1889, also, first prize at Toronto and Ottawa in 1890, and now follows Lord Stanley 2nd and Golden Measure. Breeders can form their own opinion of what herds headed by such sires should produce.

W. D. Flatt, Trout Creek Stock Farm, Ont., reports recent sales as follows:—

"To Wm. Boyce, Palgrave, Ont., Flamboro, a red yearling bull of good quality; to J. Fletcher, Gibraltar, Ont., a young bull which should prove very profitable as a sire in a dairy herd, he being well bred on milking lines; to Geo. Harding & Son, Waukesha, Wis., three heifers and one cow, Lintie (imp.), a 2-year-old heifer, a really good one, possessing good Shorthorn character; Mina Augusta 5th (imp.), is a very stylish heifer, and capably bred; Genevieve, a red 2-year-old heifer, of the favorite Ury family, sire Prime Minister (imp.), bred by Wm. Duthie, and successfully exhibited at Toronto; Rosy Nell, a good one. Messrs. Harding are the foremost dealers and breeders of sheep in the United States to-day, and if they continue to purchase the class of Shorthorns that they have recently been selecting in Ontario, it should not be long until they possess a like standing in Shorthorns.

"To N. P. Clark, St. Cloud, Minn., fourteen head, Daisy of Strathallan 15th. This heifer topped the sale when C. M. Simmons dispersed his herd, her sire, Royal Saxon, was awarded first prize Toronto Industrial Exhibition, 1894: Crimson Jewel 2nd is the dam of Crimson Knight, the young bull sold to Premier Greenway, of Manitoba, and awarded first prize at Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition, 1898, and headed the first prize young herd at same show; Ivy Leaf, awarded first prize at London and second prize at Toronto. She is also proving to be an exceptionally good breeder; Dorothea: Trout Creek Beauty, a promising heifer; Floretta 3rd (imp.), a large, low set, deep bodied, thick fleshed cow, and a good milker; Fashion Fair; Mary Min-to; Queen Ann is a show cow, sire Aberdeen (imp.), a prize winner at Toronto, and sold for a high price to go to Illinois; Scotsman 2nd, a good bull. He is by Scotsman, who was sired by the famous Barmpton Hero, grandsire Methlick Hero (imp.), 2723, bred by W. Duthie, Collynie, Scotland, his dam, Mademoiselle, was imported by the Experimental Farm at a cost of \$1,000, and won first prize at the Royal Northern and Ythanside shows, both as a yearling and 2-year-old, his granddam, Missie 47th, won first and challenge cup as best cow of any breed at the Ythanside show in 1878 in a large class, his sire Cayhurst, bred by A. Cruikshank, Sittyton, was never shown without success, got by Roan Gauntlet, 35284, dam the very fine cow Cochineal, great grand-sire Earl of Derby 2nd, was one of the most noted prize winners of his day; Scotsman 2nd is a full brother to Missie of Neidpath 20th, recently purchased by Messrs. Geo. Harding & Son, Waukesha, Wis. The Missies are the oldest of one of the most highly esteemed tribes at Upper Mill, and have produced many valuable sires and prize-winners, among which are Mountaineer, Miranda and Marengo. Blossom, a 2-year-old heifer, with strong individual merit; Columbia 4th, 2-year-old, a typical Shorthorn, breeding is superb; Verbena's Flower, one of the choicest cows in my herd; Laurier, a red bull calf, also by Prime Minister (imp.). Mr. Clark writes since he returned to Minnesota to say all his stock were looking well. Jolly Jilt, a heifer which he purchased from me last year, has a bull calf at foot, which he considers a sure winner.

Mr. Clark is no exception to the American gentlemen who come over here to purchase stock, in fact, he is very much set on having the best things going. The bunch of cattle described will do credit to any herd in America, and it is a pleasure to know that they are going in good company, as Mr. Clark has a lot of very choice things in his herd at the present time.

"To C. Hintz, Fremont, Ohio, Ruby Hill 4th, a 2-year-old heifer. This heifer was good enough for Toronto Industrial Exhibition; she is beautifully bred, and has descended from a host of prize winners. Mr. Hintz intends exhibiting her at a number of the state fairs.

"To Wm. Conley, purchaser for A. Chrystal, of Marshall, Mich., Lady Pride, a 3-year-old imported heifer; she is richly bred having some of the best Cruikshank blood; Trout Creek Wanderer (imp. in dam), a bull calf of good promise, sired by My Lord, a bull bred by Mr. Duthie, and out of the famous Upper Mill Missie family; Nonpareil 51st, one of the best of the Cruikshanks families, Stanley, her sire, was a champion winner at Toronto Exhibition, and sire of Lord Stanley, a sweepstake winner at the World's Fair, Chicago; Empress 4th, her sire, Nobleman, was got by the (imp.) Kinellar herd bull, Tofthills, and out of Isabella 14th, of the great Centennial Exhibition prize winning family. Mr. Chrystal certainly cannot go astray in securing this class of Shorthorns, and these four will greatly assist in bringing his already strong herd to the front."

We are getting wise when we can begin to realize how little we know.

## OUR WALTHAM WATCH in Solid Silver Case, \$7.50

(ladies' or gent's size) is the best value ever offered and we guarantee it a thoroughly reliable timepiece. Sent by mail, post paid, upon receipt of price.

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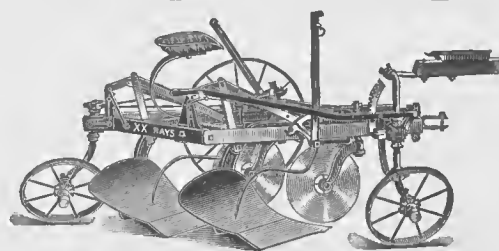
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## DENTONIA JERSEY HERD.

## 2 HANDSOME YOUNG BULLS For Sale

Fit for service, one out of imported stock and one a splendid individual of the St. Lambert family, and exceedingly well bred.

This herd comprises several head of imported Jerseys. It won the herd prizes at Toronto and London Fairs last fall.

**DENTONIA PARK FARM, Coleman, Ont., Canada.**

## The Western Fair.

The people of London, Ont., have been pushing their exhibition with the desire to make it the equal or at least a good second to Toronto. The city is situated in the heart of one of the best farming districts of Ontario, pure bred stock abound, and railroads centre there from all directions. The show was a very successful one this year under the management of the new secretary. It was held from Sept. 9th to 16th.

### HORSES.

The exhibit of live stock taken as a whole was a good one, but the horse exhibit was not as large as in other years, neither was the quality so good. In Shires, a new horse just imported by Bawden & Macdonald, Exeter, was first. He is Belshazzar, by Timon, a big strong horse, heavy bodied, with plenty of good flat bone. No young Shires were shown. In Clydes, Bawden & Macdonald had a lot of good things, but D. & O. Sorby, of Guelph, had the best lot and the most prizes in female stock. Young Clydes were a good lot. D. & O. Sorby were beaten in the team contest by Geo. Moore, Waterloo, and Jas. Stewart, Springbank, with Canadian bred horses. Quite a number of Toronto winners were not present. Canadian bred heavy draught horses made a fair showing.

In light horses the turnout was somewhat disappointing. Very few of the Toronto winners were forward, Wm. Hendrie, Hamilton, showing the largest share of Thoroughbreds. Carriage horses were scarce in the breeding classes, while harness entries were smaller than the number of good horses in that district would lead one to expect. High steppers were not out in large numbers either, while Hackneys were represented by D. & O. Sorby's exhibit and old Jubilee Chief, the winner at the World's Fair.

### CATTLE.

The show of cattle was a good one. Most of the best cattle at Toronto being present, especially in the beef classes, while in the dairy classes, though the two American Jersey herds dropped out, their places were taken by local animals.

The contest in Shorthorns was practically the same as at Toronto. It lay between Capt. T. E. Robson and J. & W. B. Watt. Capt. Robson won again with Topsman and had the winning herd, while Watts had first again for their white bull calf after a long struggle. Messrs Watt have covered themselves with glory for the success that has attended their efforts in breeding. Though they did not win the herd prize, yet they were such close seconds in nearly all sections with stock of their own breeding that they deserve great praise.

In Herefords the same herds as at Toronto competed, with the addition of that of O'Neill Bros., Southgate, and W. H. Hunter, Orangeville. The awards went somewhat differently to Toronto. O'Neill Bros. had a bull calf good enough to win over the Toronto winner, and secured a number of seconds for older bulls. H. D. Smith, Compton, Que., also stood well up.

In Galloways the contest lay between D. McCrae, Guelph, R. Shaw, Brantford, and T. Lloyd-Jones & Son, Burford. Mr. Sibbald went to Ottawa. Bull prizes were well distributed, but McCrae got the best of it in the female classes.

Walter Hall, Washington, had the best of it in the Polled Angus class.

Though not so numerous as at Toronto the Jerseys made a good showing, quite a number of local animals coming in. B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton, had a lot of winners and got the herd prize. J. H. Smith, Highfield; R. B. Smith, Arkona; and J. O'Brien, London, all had good

prizes. W. Butler & Son had out the only herd of Guerneys.

James Rettie, Norwich; G. W. Clemons, St. George; and S. B. Beck, South Cayuga, were the exhibitors of Holsteins. There were some changes made in the awards as given at Toronto. Clemons got first for his prize bull calf, he was first and sweepstakes with his aged bull. Rettie had first herd.

Ayrshires made a fine display, though quite a number of Toronto prize winners were absent. Wylie had the best bull and first herd. Wm. Stewart, Menie, had the best female in Lady Ottawa out of Jean Armour, a well known prize winner; he also had numerous good prizes for young stock.

### SHEEP.

London always has a good show of sheep. In Cotswolds the competition was about even between Geo. Allen and A. J. Watson. In Leicesters, Smith, Maple Lodge; Gardhouse, Highfield; J. Kelly, Shakespear; and Whitelaw Bros., Guelph, made a hot time and they stood about as above order. In Lincolns the competition was again between J. H. & E. Patrick and Gibson & Walker, the former having slightly the best of it. In Dorset Horns an American firm showed the foremost flock in the U.S. on their way from Syracuse to Indianapolis. Their sheep were shown in fine condition and secured the lion's share of the prize money. Harding & Empey made good exhibits. Jackson & Telfer Bros. were the exhibitors of Southdowns. Hine, Evans and Jull showed Oxfords and won in above order. Hine won the regular pen prize, Evans for pen of shearlings, and Jull for lambs. Shropshires, as at Toronto, were the banner class and many imported sheep were shown. The Folly Farm, Penn.; J. Campbell, Woodville, D. G. Hamner & Son, Mt. Vernon, and the Altamont Farm, Millbrook, N.Y., were the leading exhibitors. Folly Farm had rather the best of it, though Campbell and Hamner had good prizes.

### SWINE.

As at Toronto, the Tamworths were the banner class and the whole show was large and extra temporary accommodation had to be made. In Tamworths, Nichol. Blain, Elliott, Hood & Son, J. R. Newell, Hawkshaw and R. Reid & Co. made exhibits and won in the order named. In Yorkshires Brethour of Burford, again led. Featherston, and Davis, of Woodstock, also making good exhibits. In Berkshires Green was again to the front closely followed by T. A. Cox, Brantford. Tape Bros. and W. Butler & Son were the exhibitors of Duroc Jerseys, and W. H. Jones of Poland Chinas.

The display of dairy products was smaller than for many years, though the quality of that shown was fully up to the mark. The dairy supply companies made tasteful displays.

The poultry exhibit was a large one, but one of the most attractive things in the poultry house was the fine display of poultry supplies made by J. S. Pearce & Co., London. Everything a poultryman needs was shown, bone cutters, drinking fountains, grit, lice killing machines, egg cabinets, netting, crates for fattening, incubators and brooders. The display of grains, fruit, vegetables, etc., was up to the usual excellence of quality.

## Canada Central Fair.

Western people know what a two days' heavy rain means to a large show, especially when it comes on what are considered the best days. Such was the lot of the Ottawa show this year and it is not surprising to learn that as a result

## DR. WARNOCK'S ULCERKURE

THE MODERN HEALING  
WONDER FOR

## \* BARB-WIRE CUTS.

Rope Burns, Sore Shoulders, Old and Stubborn Sores, Ringworm, Mange, Bites of Animals or Insects, &c.

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to stamp out the pest as soon as it appears. This remedy originated in Prince Albert, N.W.T. It has cured thousands of cases, and is endorsed by the leading ranchers and shippers of Canada.

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they have a deficit of \$9,000. The show was a good one, however, and the new main building was well filled.

#### HORSES.

Ottawa is quite a horse centre and a large number of horses were out from eastern Ontario and Quebec, especially what is known as the eastern townships. Light horses were good, but not quite so good as at Toronto, while many classes of the heavy horses were better than at Toronto and the most of them were home bred.

Clydesdales.—Quite a number of horses came from the Eastern Townships, the principal exhibitor being Robt. Ness, of Howick, who showed a fine lot of horses, some of them imported this year. One imported stallion, Durward Lely, eight years old, by Sir Everard, is a big up-standing horse weighing about 2,200 lbs. and won first and sweepstakes. Ness was first and second for three-year-old stallions and also for two-year-olds. He was first again for brood mares, winning from D. & O. Sorby, who were present with their fine string of horses, but did not win so many awards with their females as there was sharp competition. They had the female sweepstakes, but lost many prizes to eastern breeders, who showed only one or two animals. The show of Canadian bred Clydes was the best lot that has been together this season and prizes were well spread.

Thoroughbreds were limited to a number of capital stallions and a few young things. There were no mares shown. The Russell and District Stock Improvement Co. showed three really good stallions. A nice lot of carriage horses were out, many of them showing Thoroughbred and Hackney blood. W. C. Edwards, M.P., Rockland, was first for brood mares. Considerable Hackney blood showed up in the harness classes and high steppers. R. Beith, of Bowmanville, and M. H. Cochrane, Hillhurst, Que., being successful winners. These two firms, D. & O. Sorby and the Russell and District Stock Improvement Co., all had out good pure-bred Hackneys. In the class for standard-breds and roadsters there was a nice entry. We might notice in passing that the Hon. Clifford Sifton got a first prize for a small pair of black roadsters. Saddlers and hunters were a good class and showed Thoroughbred blood.

#### CATTLE.

Shorthorns were again led by Captain T. E. Robson, of Ilderton. His chief opposition was R. & S. Nicholson, Sylvan, who had gone to Quebec City show from Toronto, then to Ottawa. James Leask also showed and won good prizes, but Robson had the best of it, winning the aged herd and young herd under two years old, while Nicholson had the best herd of four calves under one year.

In Herefords the contest was between the herds of H. D. Smith, Compton, Que., and W. H. Hunter, Orangeville. The former had the best of it. James Bowman had it all his own way with Polled Angus and in Devons Rudd was alone. In Gal-loways, Sibbald, of Annan, and D. McCrae, of Guelph, were the exhibitors. McCrae had the best females and won the herd prize.

Ayrshires made an excellent exhibit. Without any western herds those around Ottawa and Montreal would make a collection hard to beat anywhere. Wm. Wylie's Silver Prince, hitherto unbeaten champion this year, had here to give way to a newly imported yearling shown by R. Ness. R. Reid, J. Yuill, Stewart & Son, J. N. Greenshields and Benning had prize winning bulls, besides Wylie and Ness. The show of aged cows is always a very large one and this year it was the best ever seen at Ottawa, or, in fact, in Canada. Greenshields captured first and

third, Stewart second, and Wylie fourth place. Stewart, Wylie, Ness and Greenshields had most of the female prizes between them. Twenty-two yearling heifers lined up before the judges, making a grand sight, and a most difficult ring to judge. Wylie had again the sweepstakes female in Nellie Osborne 32nd. He won first herd, Greenshields 2nd and Ness 3rd. Seven young herds lined up and Ness won 1st, Wylie 2nd. In grade dairy cattle, J. G. Clark, Ottawa, had out a fine lot and competed with R. Ness for first place. Senator Drummond, of Montreal, showed a nice bunch of Kerry cattle, the short-legged, red cattle of Ireland.

Holsteins were shown by G. W. Clements, who had sweepstakes bull and first herd, Gilroy & Son, A. & G. Rice, and C. M. Keeler.

Jerseys were not well represented, only one herd being out, that of R. & W. Conroy, Deschene Mills, Aylmer, Que. On the other hand Guernseys made the best showing of the year, J. N. Greenshields having out two herds from Isaleigh Grange, Danville, Que., to compete with W. Butler & Son. Needless to say that with this array they carried nearly everything before them.

#### SHEEP.

The western Ontario breeders were the leading exhibitors. Cotswolds were shown by A. J. Watson, with a few animals by three local men. In Leicesters, Kelly and Gardhouse had the ring to themselves, the latter having the best of it. Gibson & Walker had it practically all their own way with Lincolns. Senator Drummond, Montreal, gave Telfer Bros. and Shaw & Son, Glanford, some trouble, but Telfer Bros. had the best of it. In Shropshires the contest was between the lot imported by R. Miller for the Folly Farm, Penn., and J. Campbell. Smith Evans showed his Oxfords against Kelly's Hampshires and Suffolks and got the most prizes.

#### SWINE.

The grunTERS, as at Toronto and London, made very large rings. Tamworths were again the most numerous and prizes were divided between Reid & Co., Hintonburg, H. George, Crampton, J. A. Richardson, South March, and R. & W. Conroy, Aylmer, Que. Green had the lead in Berkshires, with Reid & Co. in second place. Brethour had the lead in Yorkshires, with Featherston and J. G. Clark following. Reid & Co., H. George and Clark showed Chester Whites, while Tape Bros., Clark, Reid & Co., Slack & Son and Hardman showed Duroc Jerseys.

Poultry and pet stock made a large and fine showing.

Dairy products were of excellent quality, especially the home-made butter in pound prints, which scored higher than the creamery prints.

The horticultural display was a fine one. The exhibit of the Central Experiment Farm was a magnificent one, reflecting great credit on W. M. Hay, the accountant at the farm, who had charge of the designing and arranging of the exhibit.

#### Calgary Fair.

The Inter-Western Pacific Exhibition at Calgary, on the 27th and 28th ult., passed off very successfully. The weather both days was beautiful, and the crowds very good, although there is no doubt that the rush of farm work kept away very many who would otherwise have attended. When we consider, too, that this was the first fair at Calgary for some years, it may be said that the results have been very gratifying.

As its name indicates, it is hoped to make this fair for Alberta what Winnipeg

and Brandon are for Manitoba—a central exhibition. Not many visitors nor exhibits were brought in this year by rail, but with good management and a little more encouragement to outsiders, there is no doubt that a good strong show can be worked up. The territory needs just such a fair, and it will be found that the quality of the products of a properly developed central show in Alberta would stand comparison with that of the same class produced anywhere. There are, however, we think, some much-needed changes. The posters this year advertised \$3,000 in prize money. Between one-third and one-half of this sum was devoted to the speeding events, with sums ranging up to \$200 on a race. The prizes for agricultural products, of course, suffered proportionately. If the best success is to be obtained, the undue prominence given to the racing feature must be cut down and the surplus money used to build up a better line of prizes for farm exhibits and in providing better accommodation in the way of stables and hall space. The sooner this change is made the better.

#### HORSES.

The horse ring, generally, may be said to have been a very good one, and the judge, Rich. Gibson, Delaware, Ont., (who also judged cattle and sheep) was kept all of the first day in placing the horse awards. The quality of the stock shown showed that a number of the ranchers are breeding a very fine line of horses. More especially did quality show amongst the heavy classes. D. Thorburn, Davisburg; J. A. Turner, Millarville; R. G. Robinson, R. S. Kelly and Jos. McPherson, Calgary, and J. Owens, DeWinton, were among the more extensive exhibitors in heavy horses, Thorburn showing twenty head and Turner not many less.

The call for heavy draft registered stallions brought out a ring of five horses of such quality as to win particular commendation from the judge and very much favorable comment from the spectators. The awarding was consequently somewhat close. Robinson took 1st with "Balgroggan Hero," a well-known Clyde of size, movement and very good proportion. Second place went to "Rising Sun," a large and very stylish Shire, owned by J. W. McLaughlin, High River. "Tofty 2nd," a young chestnut of great quality, but a little under size, owned by Turner, took 3rd. Christie & Reilly showed "Blagdon Marquis," a newly imported Shire, and McPherson showed "Jim Ridley." Turner took all three prizes in the yearling stallion class with "Sonsie Lad," "Enterprise" (sold to Robinson), and "Grand Prize." The nine brood mares in this class would have done credit to any show. Turner got 1st, Thorburn 2nd, Kelly 3rd. Turner and Thorburn had each three entries in this section and Kelly had two. Turner got 1st

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and 2nd on two-year-old fillies, Kelly 3rd. Turner 1st and W. Cossar 2nd on yearling filly.

The heavy draft (unregistered) class was also well filled and a hard class in which to compete. The three teams in harness were a strong lot, 1st place going to P. Burns, although the two teams shown by Thorburn showed equally as much quality and were better matched, but were not, perhaps, shown in quite such style. In brood mares with foal at side, McPherson led, Thorburn 2nd. In dry mares 1st and 2nd went to Thorburn for very fine ones. Turner took 3rd with a nice mare, but a little young. Thorburn took 1st and 2nd in two-year-olds and led in yearling, with James Young coming 2nd. Thorburn again went 1st and 2nd on '99 foal.

The agricultural class, too, was a good one. The five teams, however, did not show the uniform quality of the preceding class. J. Robinson came 1st with two very nice greys, Thorburn 2nd, R. C. Thomas 3rd. For mare with foal at foot, Thorburn went 1st and 3rd, with Owens 2nd. In dry mares, Thorburn had two extra good ones, going 1st and 2nd, with J. K. Rowles, Okotoks, 3rd. Three very good two-year-olds went 1st to McPherson for a beautiful grey, Thorburn 2nd, Thomas 3rd. Thorburn took 1st for both yearling and '99 foal, Owens 2nd in last class.

The light horses throughout did not equal the heavy classes and were lacking on the whole in style and action. Of course, there were many notable exceptions to this rule. In carriage and roadster classes, Owens, Wallace and Scott were winners in brood mares and young stock. A very fine team was shown by Burns & Co. Quite a few single drivers (both over and under 15 hands) were shown, the winners being Parslow, Hull, Wallace, Copis and McWilliams. Saddle horses, as a rule, were hardly as good as might have been expected.

In Thoroughbred stallions three entries were made. "Dermot," chestnut, owned by F. J. Thompson, McGregor, Man., and exhibited by Briggs, Calgary, is a wonderfully good one and won great admiration. R. G. Robinson's "Faughaballagh" came 2nd. R. S. Fulton, of Brownsville, Ontario, had a very showy brown, "Rumpus," which most of the visitors thought would have gone higher, but was put 3rd by the judge on account of length of body. G. Wentworth took 1st on yearling.

Two very fine standard bred stallions made hard work for the judge, both being animals of good quality. "Bob Kirk," owned by W. R. Stewart, Macleod, was finally given preference over "Sharper King," owned by J. R. Sutherland. Three brood mares were shown, all thin. Stewart 1st, Turner 2nd, Wallace 3rd.

The only Hackney shown was a yearling stallion owned by J. Thompson. He was a fine fellow sired by Rawlinson Bros. "Robin Adair."

Sweepstakes for heavy stallion went to "Balgrogan Hero," and in mares to Turner, with Thorburn and Kelly showing extra good ones.

#### CATTLE.

The cattle department was hardly as well filled, so far as numbers were concerned, as might have been wished, but some of the animals showed unusual merit. The three aged Shorthorn bulls shown by W.D. Shattuck, Davisburg; P. Talbot, Lacombe, and James Turner, Calgary, formed almost as strong a ring as could well be found, and the interest taken by the ranchers was very great. Prizes went in the order named, and Shattuck's took the special offered by the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association for best Shorthorn bull any age. The animals are of nearly the same size, and all red. Shattuck's bull, a beast with splendid back and extra good when viewed

from both hind and front, was the best handler. Talbot's carried a better head, and showed as well in very many points, but was in scarcely as good bloom. Turner's, which came third, is a bull to be proud of, being very well built, but not quite so nicely turned. The contest was interestingly close. McPherson showed the only two-year-old bull. In yearling bull first place went to J. Ramsay, Priddis, who showed a beautiful, nicely-finished roan, winning over John Shaw, High River, who had forward a large and very good one. In bull calves Talbot and Shaw each showed. Talbot brought out three extra nicely put up youngsters, which were shown in the pink of condition and won great praise. They went 1st, 2nd and 3rd. Shaw's were large, growthy animals of promise. The female classes were filled with good, roomy, square cows, but much more patchy-looking, as a rule, than the males. There were 11 exhibits in aged cows. Hy. Hans, Gladys, took 1st and 2nd with two nice ones, Shattuck 3rd. The five two-year-old heifers were very good. Shaw 1st and 2nd, Shattuck 3rd. In yearling heifers Hans went 1st, Shaw 2nd, Shattuck, 3rd. Shattuck took 1st, 2nd and 3rd on three very fine heifer calves, Shaw also showing some nice ones. Female herd prizes went to Hans, Shattuck and Shaw.

The only Polled Angus was a very nicely made yearling bull owned by James Rogers, Panima.

In grade dairy cows 1st went to a rich-skinned Jersey owned by P. W. Heber, but T. Laycock cleaned out all the other prizes in this class.

In pure-bred dairy breeds, Laycock, with his Holsteins, was thrown into competition with C. W. Peterson's Ayrshires. In bulls Peterson won with an Ayrshire of splendid type, Laycock showing a very large, useful looking Holstein. In cows 1st went to a beautiful imported Ayrshire of Peterson's, Laycock 2nd, Peterson 3rd. All were fine cows, showing deep milking powers. Prizes for herd of three females went Laycock 1st, Peterson 2nd. Diplomas offered by the Manitoba & N. W. T. Cattle Breeders' Association for best bulls, any age, went to Peterson for dairy breeds and Shattuck for beef breeds.

The stock parade on the last day was badly juggled, but could be made one of the most attractive features if previously advertised for a given hour.

#### SHEEP.

The sheep pens contained a very fine exhibit of Shropshires by J. A. Turner and some good Leicesters by John Thomson. The judge spoke most enthusiastically of Turner's sheep and pronounced some of his young rams better than any he had seen shown at any of the local, if not larger, fairs in Ontario this year. One of the ram lambs he considered a model. A shearling Leicester of Thomson's was a fine sheep, but one of Turner's lambs took sweepstakes for ram.

No pigs were shown.

Poultry was not at all a heavy exhibit. P. W. Heber had some very nice B. P. Rocks and Light Brahmas. Chas. Bates, Calgary, exhibited the King incubator, a new machine of his own make.

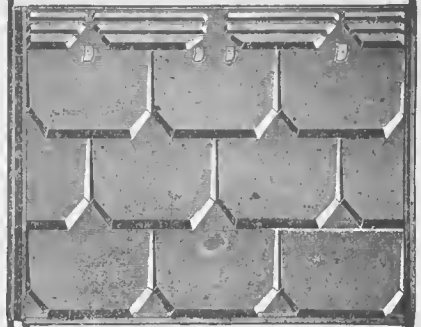
Roots and vegetables were very fair. Potatoes and turnips were good. Grains were a light lot.

The creamery exhibits were a very creditable collection and scored very high. For creamery butter in bulk the scoring was:—Kidd, 99½ points; Flack, 98½; Marker (Wetaskiwin), 97½; Moore, 97. Creamery butter, in 50-pound boxes of prints, went, Marker (Wetaskiwin), 98½; Moore, 97½; Flack, 97; Kidd, 96½. In dairy butter, R. J. Shields won 1st for both rolls and crocks. A number of the dairy butters showed weak texture and too much butter-milk.

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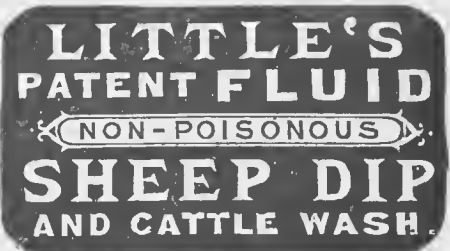
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## Springfield.

The Springfield Agricultural Society had two magnificent days for their annual fall fair on their commodious grounds at Dugald. The display of exhibits in the main hall was the finest and largest ever seen at any of their shows. The display outside was an exceedingly good one, but not as large as has been seen there before. Heavy horses were not numerous and McLaughlin got first for his stallion. Agricultural and general purpose horses made up a very fine show. John Morrison had first for his stallion. Brood mares with foals at foot made up an entry of fourteen. 1st went to J. Speers, Springfield; 2nd to T. Jeffrey; 3rd to W. D. Avison. Thirteen foals came into the ring, a truly fine lot, first and second were the same as the foregoing mares, third place going to J. Anderson. Speers got the diploma for best mare. Four teams were shown, E. Hudson getting first for a nice pair of greys, Dodds second and Bennetto third. Carriage horses were not so good, but still a fair lot.

The cattle were shown right from the field and were a good lot. E. Anderson's aged bull, Senator Binscarth, a well-known winner, was placed first and sweepstakes, although closely crowded by his three-year-old son, Reuben of Sunny-meade, in the hands of P. Fisher. In the two-year-olds the contest was between E. Hudson's red and A. Baxter's white. The red got the ticket, while the other, a nice one of Robson's breeding, had to take second place. In bull calves Anderson got first and second and Bennetto third. E. Hudson had the lead in the female stock. A nice lot of grade stock was out and in this E. Hudson had the lead. His first prize grade cow showed to good advantage. In Jerseys, Wm. Murray, Dugald, had no opposition; he showed two bulls, two cows and some younger stock. Some of these have won at Winnipeg, so their quality can be estimated. Wm. Corbett showed two nice useful Holstein cows. W. S. Lister, Middlechurch, the well-known Shorthorn breeder, placed the awards in a satisfactory way.

Swine made a fair exhibit. The influence of Kenneth McLeod's Chester Whites was to be seen, as though his pigs were out in good form, yet he had hot competition from stock of his own breeding in the hands of his neighbors. W. Jolly showed a very fine pair of lengthy Chester White sows. He also showed a young Tamworth boar, bred by W. E. Baldwin, Manitou, which he proposes to cross with his sows to get a model bacon pig. A few nice Berkshires were shown.

In sheep the competition was between A. Baxter and Thos. H. Smith, the former having all the first prizes for sheep of fine quality. The judge, John Oughton, formerly of Crystal City, now of Middlechurch, and well known as a successful breeder of Holstein cattle, spoke very highly of the quality of Baxter's sheep. His ram lamb was an exceptionally good one. Thos. H. Smith, the member for the riding, showed a pair of goats that was a great source of amusement for the small boy.

The display of roots and vegetables could not be beaten, they were simply superb and showed what a wonderful soil there is in the Springfield district. The first prize collection of vegetables was one of which and city gardener would have been proud. It was shown by T. H. Smith and the second by T. Lewis. Some very large squash and pumpkins were shown, and turnips, mangels and sugar beets were simply out of sight. There was a fair display of grains. J. Speer, J. Dodds, and C. Jeffrey being the winners in the order named for 4 bus. Red Fyfe wheat. E. Hudson first, K. McLeod second, for any other variety. Oats were especially good. A. Baxter had the best collection.

The exhibit of butter was very large and prizes well spread. Ladies' work was a large and successful exhibit, and the lunch supplied by the ladies was equally high in quality for its kind, as were many of the other choice exhibits. The attendance was large and quite a few visitors drove out from Winnipeg.

## Morden.

The weather was most unpropitious for the fair. The number of entries made was very large, but owing to the unfavorable first day a very large proportion of them did not come forward. There was nevertheless a fairly good show in the hall, but it was not nearly so well filled as it was last year. On account of the rain and cold there was a very meagre exhibit of live stock. In horses there were very few heavy ones out. The general purpose and agricultural class made a fair turnout, in which J. T. Gibson got first for a very nice three-year-old and J. T. Hutchinson first for a well set up grey four-year-old filly. A few really good foals were shown. Dr. Stevenson, Carman, was the judge. Light horses made rather a slim showing.

In cattle Henry Laycock, Rosebank, had forward a number of Shorthorns headed by Sir Walter 3rd, which he has purchased from A. & J. Morrison, Carman. This bull was a successful winner at Winnipeg last year and was shown in good form. He was placed first in the aged class and also won the diploma offered by the Cattle Breeders' Association. He also had out a number of cows, one

of which had raised two calves and was rather low in flesh in consequence. In young stock he had first and second for heifer calves, first bull calf, and first and second yearling heifers. J. S. Gibson, Morden, had out a nice lot of cattle, headed by Manitoba Chief, a well set-up bull, which was placed next to Sir Walter 3rd. He had first for both two and three-year-old heifers. In grades W. Blinco had out a good cow that took first and her own seven months old calf was a well grown one and one of the nicest animals on the ground. O. Bowie showed a fine Polled Angus bull. Peter Stewart, Thornhill was the judge.

Quite a few pens of pigs were shown. In these J. S. Gibson showed a Poland China boar and sow and some young stock, and got good prizes. W. Tapley also showed a nice lot. No sheep were present. Poultry were almost wanting, there being only a few pairs present.

Inside the hall the ladies' work attracted considerable attention and was of excellent quality. Bread made a fair exhibit, Mrs. C. V. Helliwell winning first for loaves. In butter O. Bowie secured all the firsts, while second prizes were well distributed. J. T. Hutchinson had first for home made cheese.

In grains only three bags of wheat were shown, which was rather surprising from such a wheat-growing district. S. Armstrong had first, O. Bowie second. Bowie had the best collection of grain and many prizes for other grains. In roots and vegetables he had a very large collection and won many prizes for them, as they were of unusual excellence. A bunch of cucumbers attracted great attention, being

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60 " . .	13 x 16 . .	35 " "



long, snake-like ones. Sweet, Hanbury, Barrett, Hutchinson and Bartleman also had good prizes. Turnips, mangels and pumpkins were particularly good. Potatoes made a fair exhibit. Some samples of field corn showed that it can be ripened all right. J. T. Hutchinson showed a nice sample from corn sown the 10th of June. This was fit for seed. The attendance was nil the first day and almost the same until the afternoon of the second day, when the sun came out and with it the people. The society will be ahead financially.

One of the most interesting exhibits was that by A. P. Stevenson. He showed in a case a large number of apples grown in Manitoba, also a nice lot of crab apples of various kinds and some plums.

### Hamiota.

The 7th annual show of this society was held on Sept. 20th. Press of out-door work kept away many intending competitors. Horses were a good show. First prizes were awarded to D. White, W. Bastard, J. Howie, A. Smith, G. Gray, W. J. Cowan, I. McAdam, J. Greenway, J. T. Lynch, J. Kirk, R. English and J. L. Thompson. In Shorthorns T. Jasper had six prizes; J. Park 1st on aged bull. In Holsteins T. Walker had all prizes. T. Jasper had 1st for any pure bred herd. In grades A. Smith led. In sheep T. Jasper had several prizes. In pigs J. Houck had all the prizes. For four bus. Red Fyfe wheat, W. Leland 1st, 2 bus. do., 1, J. Smith, 2nd Craig. Vegetables and ladies' work were very good, and the attendance of visitors very satisfactory.

### Morris.

This fair was held on Sept. 27th and 28th. Stormy weather helped to damp the interest, but there was a fair display in most departments and vegetables were very good.

### Macleod.

This fair was held on Sept. 21 and 22. There was an excellent turnout of horses, but cattle made a poor turnout. There was an excellent display of roots and vegetables of all sorts and the ladies' work was very fine. Poultry made a good showing. Fine weather kept many farmers at home for harvest work. Premier Haultain was present and other visitors from a distance.

### Brokenhead

This, the furthest east society of Manitoba, held its show on Sept. 27 and 28. Stormy weather and pressure of harvest work kept back many exhibits and visitors, but there was a good show nevertheless. Vegetables of all kinds were abundant and very fine in quality. J. D. Campbell had the biggest hold on the prize list. Messrs. Fawcett, Gibson, Scott and Hoban were also successful competitors and the show was, as a whole, very creditable indeed to a pioneer settlement such as this is. Competition in cows and home-made butter was very keen and some good samples were shown.

### Dauphin.

This fair was held on Sept. 19 and 20 and though the pressure of farm work was great, there was still a very good turnout both of exhibits and spectators. The

improvement in stock was manifest and the hall was very well filled. In agricultural and general purpose horses first honors were taken by J. McCallum, A. Maynard, W. Miller, R. Hunt, T. Pollon, R. Gibson and J. Tucker. In roadsters the firsts were M. Rankin, E. Widmeyer, T. Iredale, W. Buchanan, J. Tucker and Jas. Wait. In Shorthorns E. B. Armstrong had several prizes. Other winners were C. Poynton and J. McDonald. In grades, A. McKerchar, A. Maynard, W. Durston and D. F. Wilson. In sheep, D. F. Wilson, W. Durston and R. W. Smith got firsts. In pigs, the principal exhibitors were R. C. Sparling and W. Durston for Berkshires. R. C. Sparling had everything in Yorkshires and Tamworths. In grain the prize-winners were: Five bus. Red Fyfe, special by C.N.R. Co., T. Pollon, M. C. Lee. Bag White oats, E. B. Armstrong, A. McKerchar. Bag barley, six rowed, T. Pollon, A. J. Henderson. Bag peas, T. Hastings. Brome grass seed, A. J. Henderson. Dairy produce was judged by C. C. Macdonald as follows: Tub butter, special by G. Barker, Mrs. R. Morrison, Mrs. A. Brydon. Tub butter, not less than 20 lbs., Mrs. A. Maynard. Roll butter, Mrs. A. McRae, I. Spillet. Print butter, I. Spillet, Mrs. A. McRae. Separator butter, special by G. Barker, Mrs. R. Morrison, Mrs. J. McDonald. Cheese, home-made, Mrs. A. McRae.

### Woodlands and Woonona.

This show was held on Sept. 28 and was the best yet held in the district. Horses were a good turnout and cattle were numerous and good. Shorthorns were well represented. Sheep were good, pigs a small turnout. Poultry very good and competition keen. Grain a good show. The special offered by the Ogilvie Milling Co. for 10 bus. milling oats went to R. J. Scott. The inside accommodation was far too confined for the amount of exhibits. Butter is always good and abundant and the judges found it very difficult to place the various awards. Ladies' work and domestic manufactures were a fine display. The day was fine and a very large turnout of visitors.

### Grenfell.

Grenfell held its show on Sept. 27, which proved very stormy, and the display was very much curtailed in consequence. We have not been able to learn the awards.

### Broadview.

This fair, held on Sept. 26, was favored with very fine weather. The best class on the ground was the cattle. In aged bulls C. E. Boulbee got 1st and diploma, Hillhouse 2nd. Bull calves, Callan 1st, Thorburn 2nd, but outside judges disputed the correctness of this award. W. Dickson, Hillesden, had 1st on a large thick-fleshed roomy cow, easily the finest beast in the exhibit. Lack of condition was a conspicuous defect in many of the pure breeds shown. Some of the grades were of extra quality. J. W. McClellan had the best. There were some fair young horses. In the saddle class a pony mare shown by Robinson at Regina, getting 1st in eight or ten entries, was here passed over by the judge, which we think a mistake. J. Gathercole showed good useful sheep. Vegetables made a splendid display, turnips measuring 32 inches in circumference. Grain in bags was limited in quantity, but sheaf grain and Brome 34 inches long were very fine. Butter was

the biggest thing in the show, many entries, the quality excellent and neatly shown. Mrs. W. Wilde had a large collection of plants in pots and there were many beautiful things in ladies' work.

### Yorkton.

This is a capital centre, and could turn out, if sufficient temptations were offered, a fine collection of stock. But it is not worth while to take pains in a busy season, and on that account the display was rather limited in all classes of stock. In farm horses, R. Buchanan, F. W. Bull, R. Rousay and T. H. Lowes were the leading exhibitors. For light horses C. M. Abbott and S. J. Cahill. In cattle Peaker Bros., with their valuable Shorthorns, had nearly a walk-over and the same with grades. Other winners of first prizes were R. Buchanan and W. Wood. Sheep from R. Rousay, J. Duff and W. Wood had prizes. Grain, roots and vegetables were good and a full display. In butter P. Harper, A. C. Tracy and F. W. Bull led. There was a capital display from the schools. For Hudson's Bay cup Peaker Bros. had 71 points, F. W. Bull 51.

### Rothbury and Logberg.

This district is only in its first stage of progress and not much settled, but there was still a nice turnout of stock and produce. Cattle made the best showing in stock. Vegetables and roots were very good. In horses G. Legg, J. Lippington, J. Dugan and W. Moffat had first prizes. In Shorthorns R. Smith & Sons, J. Lippington, J. Einarson and J. Hendrikson. In grades R. J. Albright had several prizes, including one for herd. In grain and roots R. D. Kirkham was a leading prize-winner.

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## Live Stock Impounded, Lost, or Estray.

### Impounded.

Battleford, Sask.—One small pony stallion, 3 years, dark bay, stripe down face, white hind fetlocks. W. Collie.

Langenburg, Assa.—Twenty-two sheep, white, piece out of ears; one mare, brown, about 3 years, white front foot, star in forehead. P. Schnider, N.E. qr. 10, 22, 31w1.

Pheasant Forks, Assa.—Seventeen head of cattle, 7 steers, 2 and 3 years old, one yearling bull, red, white and roan, seven cows and heifers, one roan calf. Andrew Johnson, 10, 21, 9w2.

### Lost.

Broadview, Assa.—One three-year-old gelding, white hind foot, white stripe on face. Jas. McKinnon.

Carberry, Man.—One dark bay mare, marked with a heart on nigh shoulder, one hind foot white. Reward. F. W. Shaw.

Clumber, Assa.—One light bay mare, about ten years, of light build, bred from trotting stock, white on hind legs, little over both knees, small streak down face. \$10 reward. J. Hellyar.

Ebenezer, Assa.—One big sorrel horse, five years old, silver mane and tail, sore on each shoulder and neck, weight 1,400 lbs. S. Dekert.

Hicksville, Assa.—One bay mare, round topped T on left shoulder, aged seven. Reward. D. Hicks, 24, 16, 17w2.

Pheasant Forks, Assa.—One three-year roan steer with lumpy jaw and branded F P 9 on right hip. J. P. Webster.

Pierson, Man.—Three spring heifer calves, one red, one black and one red with white face and white stripe along back. Reward. J. R. Melvin, 4, 4, 29.

Yorkton, Assa.—Two oxen, one grey, one red and white; three milch cows, one red and white, two red, one has bell on. F. Konyha.

### Estray.

Dunleath, Assa.—One roan mare, about five years old, branded R on right shoulder, white stripe on face. Donald Morrison.

Wolseley, Assa.—One small pony mare, dark bay, about 13 hands, saddle gall on back. Joseph Martin, 1, 17, 10w2.

Yorkton, Assa.—One red bull, white under belly, branded H C on hip. F. C. Cornish.

### C. P. R. Importations.

The cattle and pigs purchased in the east by the C. P. R. for distribution among settlers in districts where pure-bred sires are so far little known, are now in the Exhibition sheds at Winnipeg, and we find them very likely animals for the purpose. The bulls are all growthy, but not overfed, and the names of their breeders are a guarantee of their quality. There are 28 Shorthorns and one Polled Angus. The boars are about equally made up of Berkshires, Yorkshires and Tamworths. There are numerous applications for all of them and they will most likely be distributed within the present month. The stock was purchased from the following:

Shorthorns.—John Davidson, 3; Wm. Smith, Columbus, 1; W. G. Pettitt, Freeman, 4; Jos. Found, Dumbarton, 1; Chas. Calder, Brooklyn, 1; David Burns, Brooklyn, 2; Hon. J. Dryden, Brooklyn, 2; Jas. J. Davidson & Sons, Balsam, 1; Capt. T. E. Robson, Ilderton, 1; W. C. Edwards, M.P., Rockland, 2; Harry Smith, Hay, 1; W. D. Flatt, Hamilton, 6; John Miller & Sons, Brougham, 2; and W. C. Renfrew, 2; Jas. Bowman, one Polled Angus.

Pigs.—D. C. Flatt, 6; E. Dool, 2; J. E. Brethour, 8; J. Hoard & Son, 5; H. J. Davis, 7; Jas. Featherston, M.P., 1; T. A. Cox, 8; Geo. Green, 9; R. P. Snell, 9; Noel Gibson, 2; Boynton & Son, 2; Jas. McAllan, 3; N. M. Blain, 6; A. G. Hallman, 2; P. R. Hoover, 2; J. C. Nichol, 4; J. R. Newell, 2; W. S. Hawkshaw, 2; and J. H. Smith, 1.

Already applications have come in for far more of the bulls than the present lot will meet. Circulars have been sent out to the applicants thought most eligible inviting them to state their distance from the nearest station, and the number of cows they and their near neighbors have for service. When this is known each man to whom a bull is ultimately allotted will be required to sign an agreement to properly feed, house and care for the bull and give up to a certain limit free service to the cows near him. He must also report regularly to the Land Commissioner the number of services given and allow his representative to see the condition in which the bull is kept. Should he fail to perform his share of the conditions the bull may be summarily taken from him and placed elsewhere. After two years' compliance with the terms of the conditions the bull will become his own property absolutely. Similar conditions will be made with those to whom boars are allotted. In every case the animal will be delivered free at the station nearest the farm of the applicant, who will be required to provide transport in a wagon if any distance from the station.

### The Festive Cowboy.

The Tipton (Iowa) Advertiser gives the following lively description of western life as displayed on a recent visit of the American Press Association:—

"We found Calgary a handsome little city of 4,500 people, located on a plateau overlooked by the white peaks of the Rockies. It is an important station of the mounted police and a post of the Hudson's Bay company. Calgary gave us a 'Wild West' show which made Buffalo Bill's entertainment seem tame in comparison. It was the real thing. From the large cattle ranches near came genu-

ine cowboys and from the Indian reservations several hundred representatives of the Blackfeet and Sarcee red men. Indian races of every description were followed by an exhibition of cowboy skill in roping steers and breaking bronchos. For this purpose a number of wild steers had been gathered in a corral placed in the race track ring. A mounted cow boy with swinging lariat in hand would be stationed at one side while a steer was released, and as soon as the word go was given would race after the steer, lasso it and, watching for the proper moment halt his pony suddenly. The steer, brought up with a sudden jerk, would turn several summersaults; the intelligent pony would keep bracing back on the rope, holding it taut, while the rider would hastily dismount and 'rope' his steer. The successful contestant had his steer 'roped' in just 44 seconds from the time the word 'go' was given and the entire cowboy population were greatly elated because the winner in a similar contest at the Rough Riders' Reunion won in 68 seconds. Another corral contained a number of wild horses, which were ridden for the first time on this occasion. But one rider lost his seat in the marvellous exhibition of rough and ready horsemanship shown us by these hardy plainsmen of the Northwest."

## SOMERVILLE & CO.,

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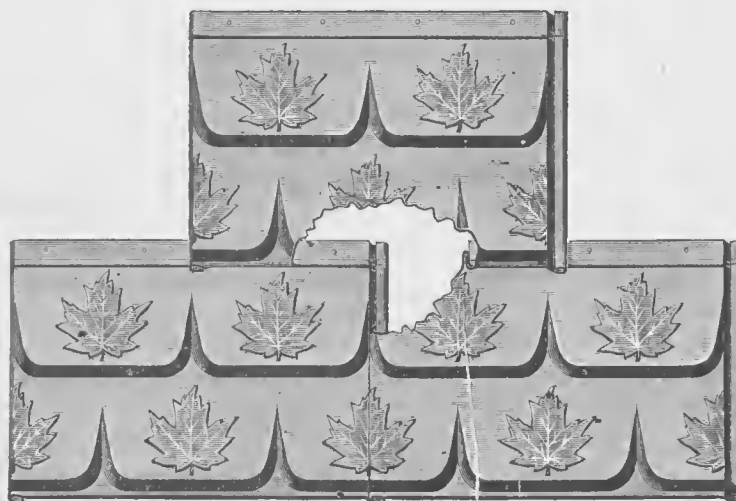
Represented by W. Somerville, W. C. Stewart, A. W. Thomson, E. Patterson.

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Manufacturers of

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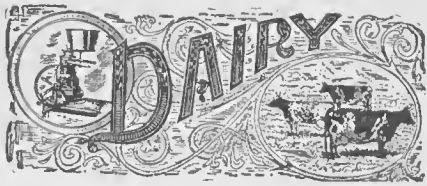
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LATEST AND BEST DESIGNS AND WORKMANSHIP.

FOR PRICES, &c. APPLY TO **W. G. McMahon, WINNIPEG**.





### The Scrub Cow at College.

On page 190 of the March 20th issue of The Farmer some notice was given of the

month 37.1 pounds. During the twelve months she produced 383.7 pounds butter fat (451 pounds butter). Valuing skim-milk at 15 cents per 100 pounds she yielded \$73.17 worth of dairy products. But the value of her education does not all show in the first year, for during that time her digestive apparatus, her udder, and her ability to convert feed into milk has undergone a course of development. This is shown by the fact that the first month of the second year's record shows a credit of 44.8 pounds butter fat, an increase of 21 per cent. over the best month

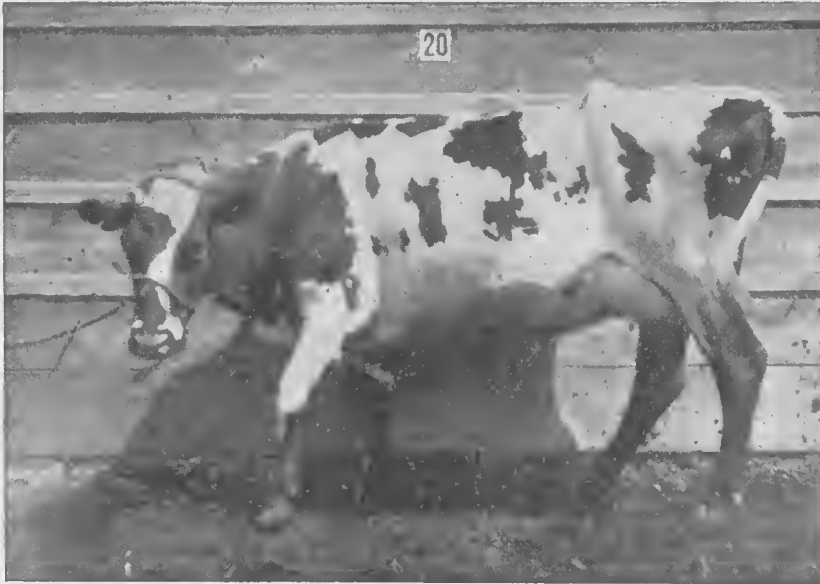
likewise the experience of a large number of the most successful men in any industry is worth a thousand-fold more than one self-conceited man who thinks he knows it all. First educate the man; then it will be possible to educate the cow."

A cow milks best at her very best, when chewing her cud.

It is all right to speak of the cow as a machine for converting certain elements into milk, but she has a mental and sentimental side that must be taken into account to get the best results. The condition of her mind and feeling has a great deal to do with her work. Her comfort and repose of mind must be considered or the results will be disappointing.

Buttermilk possesses many valuable qualities not generally recognized by farmers and dairymen. Some recent medical tests have proven that as an agent of digestion buttermilk has no superior on the farm. It is of great value in typhoid fever, and being a laxative, is excellent for habitual constipation. As a remedial agent in kidney troubles it possesses good features, and in cases of gastric ulcer and cancer of the stomach it can be retained when no other food will remain. These facts ought to be kept in mind and the medical virtues of buttermilk utilized in regaining health and keeping the body impervious to disease.

Kindness is an efficient aid in increasing milk yields and costs nothing. The more a milker can make the cow love him as she loves her calf, the more milk she will yield to him. Investigations show that it is probable that a considerable portion of the milk is secreted during the operation of milking, especially the rich milk which comes last. Abuse and excitement reduce the secretion and not only lower the quantity of milk given, but often lower the percentage of butter fat. Kindness and petting make the cow contented and



Zacona Entering College.

experiments undertaken by the Kansas Experiment Station to test the value of the ordinary cows of that state when given a kind of treatment that would do justice to their milk producing powers. The most important feature of those tests was the demonstration that this liberal style of treatment was only able to bring out the best that was possible for those cows by a gradual process. This told first on the cow and in due course on her capacity to make money out of the food with which she was provided. Through the courtesy of Professor D. H. Otis we are now able to give photos of one of the best cows of the lot as she came from the hands of her scrub owners, a typical specimen of a farmer's scrub cow, and as she appeared after a year's education in an institution where her capacity could be fostered by intelligent management and skilled feeding. We cannot do better than quote from what Professor Otis has written for the Kansas Farmer on the development of this particular cow.

"We hear a great deal about young men and women going to college, but it is rather seldom that we think about the cow being benefitted by an education. We present our readers this week with cuts of the scrub cow, Zacona. The first is from a photograph taken soon after her arrival on the college grounds. The second, after she had been at college one year. The average Kansas cow is said to produce 90 pounds of butter yearly. An investigation by the Kansas Experiment Station of the patrons of one of our leading creamery communities showed that the average cow of 82 herds produced 123 pounds of butter per annum.

"The education of Zacona consisted of good feed and good care. On arrival at college she would eat a little whole corn and seemed to relish a straw stack, but had to be taught to eat meal and alfalfa. The first month on the college farm Zacona yielded 28.8 pounds butter fat, the second month 32.8 pounds and the third

of last year.

"The encouraging feature about Zacona's education is that it is the kind that any Kansas farmer can give his cows at home on the farm. Unlike the young



Zacona After One Year at College.

men and women at college the cow does not get her training directly from books, but she does get it by her owner having a sufficient knowledge of books to apply scientific principles to practical feeding, and the man who ignores books, bulletins and papers as a potent factor in increasing the contents of his pocketbook is ignorant of one of the prime elements of success. There is no doubt but that experience is the best teacher, but the experience of two men is better than one, and

put her nervous system in such a condition that the fullest yield is given. This is not the only cause, but it is probably a chief cause, of the wide variation in butter fat sometimes shown in creamery tests. Hurrying cows, running them with dogs, beating them, or speaking roughly to them will reduce the yield of milk and per cent. of butter fat. A change of milkers will often lower the per cent. of butter fat until the cow becomes fond of the new milker.

## Bacteria.

That is a long, mysterious looking word and some people who would be a good deal benefitted by a better acquaintance with its meaning pass it over as if it lay a long distance out of their way. The truth is that on such obscure forms of vegetable life as bacteria and moulds very much of the success or failure of the dairy factory business depends. For a year or two back various unpleasant flavors and discolorations have been found in cheese that the best skill of practical makers could not comprehend or cure, and with butter similar troubles have supervened. Dr. Connell, of Queen's University, Kingston, has recently given the subject special attention and on the other side of the line Professor Conn, one of the most learned bacteriologists in the States, has spent much time on the same line of investigation.

The latest researches of Professor Conn have been made in the old world factories, where butter is the product. It is now admitted by scientists generally, that upon the presence of different varieties of bacteria, flavors, both good and bad, intimately depend. But it is only in Denmark and Northern Germany that the knowledge has been extensively turned to practical account. In Denmark over 95 per cent. of the enormous amount of butter made is made with artificial cultures for cream ripening. Denmark stands ahead of the whole world to-day for the amount of its butter output, and the scale of prices which that butter commands. The quality keeps steadily high and it is quite fair to assume that the new method adopted in deference to advanced scientific light is to be credited with the improvement.

Professor Conn's report in favor of artificial cultures from a pure starter is supported by the Danes themselves. The Danish association of buttermakers in a report on this subject, says:—

"Butter made with pure culture is almost always better than that made by the older method. While this is not always the case, and while it is true that some samples of butter made without pure cultures rank very high, there is no uniformity in regard to the grade, while butter made by pure culture is of uniform grade. There has been since the introduction of pure culture a noticeable and almost universal improvement in the grade of Danish butter generally. The reason for this is the use of pure culture in Denmark, and unless it was a satisfactory method, it would not be so widely used. The use of pure culture in Denmark is in connection with pasteurization."

It is the case that in older factories all over Canada and the States, unpleasant flavors and fungus growths are fairly traceable to defective methods and lack of cleanliness. Especially in the gutters and under the boarded floors of older factories. Some of these factories are by their faulty construction or material hardly capable of complete disinfection, but it is well in any case to have a correct clue to the troubles that afflict us. In this province of ours there are factories conspicuous for the care taken by the manager to keep them clean as far as he knows how. It would be instructive to know the record for flavor which the product of such a factory possesses as compared with those less cleanly, and if the apparently clean ones are not always reliable for the quality of their flavors, to find whether or not the defect is due to old standing nurseries of unwholesome bacteria in the ground underneath and round the factory, or it may be, in the very timber of which it is built. In surgery we know that many things are not scientifically clean, that otherwise have had every care taken, and that the same thing

# A LIFE INSURANCE POLICY

is a most excellent thing in any occupation, but it seems a little hard that it should be enforced upon butter-makers who are operating a certain kind of Separator. Still, it is the only way in which he may protect his family, having thus taken his life in his hands. These "complicated Separators" have earned the label "dangerous" by their long list of dead. It was a "complicated Separator" that burst and so seriously injured butter-maker J. W. Segar at Pecatonica, Ill., on April 12th. It was a "complicated Separator" that burst and killed Albino Balzari at Oso Flaco, California, on April 20th. Is there no remedy but an insurance policy? Oh, yes!



## The Sharples TUBULAR SEPARATOR

is a sure and effective remedy. These and all other Sharples-made Separators are absolutely safe. Among the multiplied thousands of Sharples-made Separators in use in this and other countries, not one has ever burst or otherwise injured anybody. If you value your life or that of your employees, Sharples Separators are the ones to buy. They will do all things which any Separator will do, and do it better and cheaper, and then they are absolutely "burst proof." The Sharples Tubular Separators replace many of these "complicated Separators." The Diamond Creamery Co., largest manufacturers of butter in America, use the Tubular, and have thrown out the Alpha. "Horton's," of New York, largest manufacturers of ice cream in America, use the Tubulars, and have thrown out the Alphas. "Darlington's," the highest-priced buttermen in America, use the Tubular, and have thrown out the Alpha. Scores more have done the same, and thousands more will do it.

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# INCREASE YOUR INCOME

by investing in one of our Cream Separators. For durability, speed, ease of turning and good work they stand foremost among all the different kinds of Cream Separators on the market.

Rapid City, Man., Sept. 7, 1899.

Dear Sirs,—

The separator is very satisfactory, even more than we expected. We were making about \$30.00 a month with the ice and deep-setting cans with 14 cows. Now we have 15 cows and the separator and are making about \$60.00 a month. It is very easy turned and very easy kept clean.

I am,

Yours truly,

J. B. HENRY.

## R. A. LISTER & Co., LTD.

Manufacturers of Dairy Machinery.  
Dealers in Dairy Supplies and Produce.

232 King St., Winnipeg.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.



may be true in dairy work is in fact beyond dispute. Correct science is the only reliable guide to correct practice and every factory man who has trouble should keep his mind open to every source of possible light that may lead to the rectification of the evil.

### Skimmings.

Dear at any price—a poor milker.

A wise man is busy correcting his mistakes.

Read good dairy literature and keep posted on new ideas.

All persons who milk the cows should have the finger nails closely cut.

Buttons are now made out of milk in three large factories in London. The milk is curdled and the curd heated and pressed.

It is noticed that a wise farmer does not sell a good milch cow. The more intelligent he is and the more observing, the more poor cows he will have to sell, and no wonder it is not an easy matter to purchase profitable cows.

The Innisfail Butter Co. recently shipped one of the largest consignments of gilt edged butter that ever left Innisfail. It was all branded "Innisfail," and they intend to stand or fall by the name. Dairying has been taken up with earnestness by the people around Innisfail and they intend that any one getting a tub of butter branded "Innisfail" will find it a genuinely good article and one that commands the highest price.

There are in operation in the colony of Victoria, Australia, 325 creameries and 195 butter factories, making a total of 520, and the export to Great Britain for 1897 was 8,454 tons. The Australian colonies total 13,544 tons, being 364 tons more than Canada and the United States. This is a showing that should be reversed in the next few years, for Canada is as well favored in climate and resources for dairying as Australia is. We have the area too; all that is wanted is people of the right kind.

A few cars frosted are now dropping in he tried everything for curing cows that had stoppage in their teats. He says:—"We have found the best way to take a half-pound baking soda can, fill it with as hot water as the finger can bear, and let the teat be in it for 10 of 15 minutes, each end of day. Change water when cool. This mode of treatment does not make the teat any sorer, while anything that is forced up the teat does. We think it is caused by the next cow stepping where she has no business."

The first creamery was started in California in 1889 and now there are 300 of them and more than 200 cheese factories. The annual turnover for 1898 is estimated at \$10,913,000. It is still growing and there is ample room for it to grow as some counties have only one factory. Irrigation and the silo are the factors at work making the keeping of cows a sure thing summer and winter. There has always been an excellent home market, but it is now the intention to exploit the markets of the Orient.

While low temperatures check bacterial multiplication, cold kills but few bacteria; they may be said to be paralyzed, but they recover again if the temperature be raised. The effects of low temperature in stopping bacterial action is important in its bearings on milk preservation, for milk if free from micro-organisms, would keep sweet indefinitely. Then, if we prevent bacterial growth and multiplication by keeping the temperature low, we check

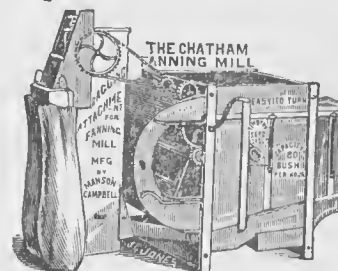
any fermentative change, and can preserve the milk for lengthened periods. This, is the basis upon which rests "cold storage" systems. Meats will not be attacked by the bacteria of putrefaction so long as the temperature is too low for their multiplication.—Professor J. W. Robertson.

The prolonged drouth in England has been a most disastrous thing for the English farmers, who are being compelled to sacrifice their stock at ruinous prices because they have not the pasture to keep them on. The demand for milk for family use has been so great from the cities as to almost stop the manufacture of it into either butter or cheese, consequently consumers have turned to Canada for supplies. This has given our butter makers a great opportunity to introduce our butter on the English markets and trade will result from this that might otherwise have been somewhat slow in coming our way or in appreciating the high quality of our good creamery butter. Having once opened up trade with new points we may hope to keep it in future years.

The export of Canadian butter to England is growing very rapidly. Tables prepared by the British Board of Trade show the export to Great Britain of Canadian butter for the first eight months of the years 1897, 1898 and 1899 to have been:—1897, 28,668 cwt.; 1898, 45,450 cwt.; 1899, 117,850 cwt. For the month of August, 1897, the quantity of Canadian butter shipped to Great Britain was 10,888 cwt. In August, 1898, this figure was increased to 15,736 cwt., but in August, 1899, the amount had jumped to the tremendous

figure of 60,957 cwt., or something over 150 tons per day. In cheese the increase was not so large as that in butter, but it is only by comparison that it would seem small. Up to August 31 the quantity of Canadian cheese sent to Great Britain since January 1 was 731,080 cwt., as against 687,683 cwt. during the corresponding eight months in 1898.

## UNEQUALLED RECORD!!



After years of use by thousands of the most progressive farmers of Canada, the yearly sales of the

### CHATHAM FANNING MILL

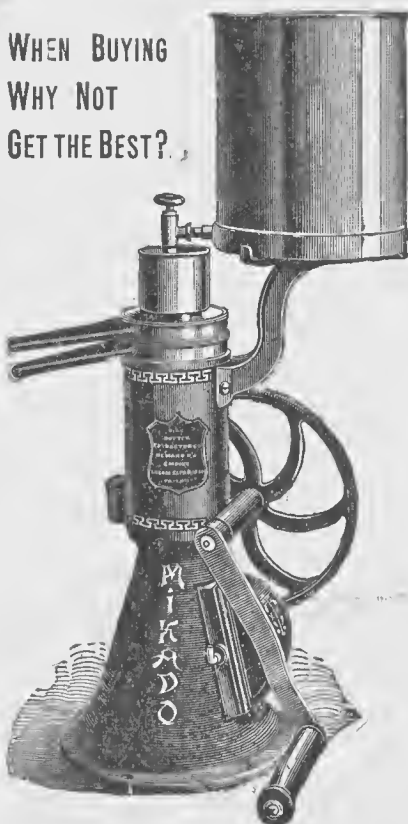
grow larger with each succeeding season. This, with the fact that all other MILLS sold in Ontario do not equal it, is certainly the most convincing proof of its superiority. No farmer should be without a good Fanning Mill. The best is not too good for you. Write for particulars and price.

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## - CREAM - SEPARATORS.

WHEN BUYING  
WHY NOT  
GET THE BEST?



We wish to draw the attention of intending purchasers of Cream Separators to the **EMPIRE MIKADO**—a cut of which appears herewith.

This Separator has now been tested in Manitoba for two years, with ever increasing satisfaction. The strong points in its favor are—the reasonable price at which it can be sold, the absolute cleanness with which it skims, the ease with which it is operated, the whole weight of the bowl being on "ball bearings," it goes like a top, and a child of ten can work it.

When you consider that very often the women and children have to turn it, and that it is generally used twice a day, 365 days in the year, the latter point is quite an object.

It skims as clean at the end of the run as it does at the beginning. This is because the milk tubes are short and commodious. It is not necessary to use your hose to find out if the skimming bowl is clean, it is as open to the view as an ordinary milk can, and as easily washed.

The **MIKADO** is the smallest of the Empire machines. It has a capacity of 275 pounds in winter, or 300 pounds in summer per hour, and as compared with deep or shallow setting, a dairy of ten cows will save its cost in a year, out of the extra cream received.

Send for Catalogues and prices to

**MANITOBA CREAM SEPARATOR AND SUPPLY CO.,**  
151 Bannatyne Street WINNIPEG.

# THE NOR'-WEST FARMER

ISSUED TWICE A MONTH.  
ESTABLISHED 1882.

The only Agricultural Paper printed in Canada between Lake Superior and the Pacific Coast, and issued on the 5th and 20th of each month.

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CORNER McDERMOT AVE. AND ARTHUR ST.  
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SUBSCRIPTION to Canada or the U.S., \$1 a year, in advance. To Great Britain \$1.25 (5s. sterling). Agents wanted to canvass in every locality, to whom liberal commissions will be given.

## ADVERTISING RATES.

Transient advertisements, for less than three months, 15c. a line (each insertion). Terms for longer periods on application.

All advertisements estimated on the Nonpareil line—12 lines to an inch. A column contains 128 lines. Copy for changes in advertisements should be sent in not later than the 27th and 14th of the month to ensure classified location in the next issue. Copy for new advertisements should reach the office by the 30th and 17th of each month.

## TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

It is the intention of the publishers of this paper to admit into their columns none but reliable advertisers, and we believe that all the advertisements in this paper are from such parties. If subscribers find any of them to be otherwise, we will esteem it a favour if they will advise us, and we will at any time give our personal attention to any complaints which we receive. Always mention this paper when answering advertisements, as advertisers often advertise different things in several papers.

## LETTERS.

Either on business or editorial matters, should be addressed simply "THE NOR'-WEST FARMER, P. O. Box 1310, Winnipeg," and not to any individual.

## Look at Your Subscription Label:

When you pay your subscription, watch the name label on the next two issues which you receive. On the first issue following payment, it might not give the correct date—the type-setting machine may make an error and the proof not be corrected before mailing day. But if the date is not correct on the SECOND issue please notify us by postal card.

Look at the date label now. Are you in arrears? Are you "paid up" to the end of 1899? The label will tell you. If in arrears, please renew promptly.

Subscribers who miss any of the issues of "THE NOR'-WEST FARMER" should drop us a card at once and secure same, as we want every subscriber to get every copy. Do not delay in sending, as our supply of extras sometimes becomes quickly exhausted.

WINNIPEG, OCT. 5, 1899.



## ELEVATOR COMMISSION.

The names of the members of the Commission promised by the Dominion Government to investigate the troubles connected with the elevator system have been gazetted. They are Judge Senkler, St. Catharines, Ont., President; W. F. Sirett, M.P.P., Neepawa; Wm. Lothian, Pipestone; and C. C. Castle, Foxton, with C. N. Bell as secretary. A better selection of farmer representatives could hardly have been made, and it is now for the farmers who feel aggrieved to present their case as fully as possible.

## FREE TREES.

By an order-in-council it is permitted to persons within the Brandon Customs district to import from now on to Jan. 1st, 1900, Dakota cottonwoods, otherwise called "necklace poplar," the San Jose act being suspended for that purpose during the period named. It is most likely that

not a single tree will be imported under this very peculiar concession. All tree planting in this country is done in spring, just as the buds are opening and before anything can be done now the winter will be upon us. As the Horticultural Society has already indicated we want much more liberty than this paltry concession covers. We want very particularly apple and crab trees from the south and as every man here knows there is not the slightest risk of any damage following this concession. Before our next issue is out we hope to hear from a few of the practical men here who are entitled to speak with much more authority than the men who passed the San Jose Scale Act.

## SWAMP FEVER.

Over a large part of Manitoba, and particularly in the Red River Valley, a peculiar disease affects horses. Farmers have given it the name of "swamp fever," from an idea that it originates from drinking the water of the swamps. It is often spoken of as "the fever," being so prevalent that other fevers may be excluded. Veterinary surgeons usually call it "malarial fever;" sometimes "typhoid malaria," and occasionally "pernicious anaemia." Its characteristic features are those of continued fever of a type resembling malaria in man, sometimes its course is rapid and the animal is either dead or better in a couple of weeks, in other cases its course is more tedious, extending over several months and complete recovery may never take place. When the disease makes its appearance on a farm it seldom confines itself to one animal and one loss is generally followed by others, until the profits of the farm are swallowed up.

The cause of this disease is still unknown, although presenting many features characteristic of germ diseases, efforts to find the germ have not yet been successful. The observers have been in most cases veterinary surgeons, who have little time for scientific research, and are unprovided with the instruments necessary for an inquiry of such a kind. Probably an investigation by a trained bacteriologist would result in the discovery of the germ of this disease, and given the knowledge of its life history, measures could be taken to cut short its ravages. This is a matter which the Government might well take up. It has in Dr. Bell an officer well fitted for the task, and with an appropriation to cover the expense of material, etc., some good results might be looked for.

## ILLUSTRATION STATIONS.

Our esteemed contemporary, the "Indian Head Vidette," with more valor than discretion, devotes a column and a half in a recent issue to demonstrating, to its own satisfaction, the futility of conducting agricultural experimental work (except at Indian Head). It is not the particular mission of The Farmer to praise or find fault with the schemes of either the Federal or the Territorial Government; but any unprejudiced person must at once admit, that owing to the large extent of the Territories and its great varieties of soil and climatic conditions, the conclusions reached at the Experimental Farm at Indian Head cannot possibly be generally applied. The Farmer has stated the opinion in the past, that in Professor Robertson's scheme there was apparently too little money to be devoted to the actual work and too large a percentage to supervision. His proposition had, however, many merits and might possibly be successfully applied under Ontario conditions.

The Farmer is particularly anxious to see experimental work initiated in the Territories and feels disposed to waive criticism of the scheme formulated by the Territorial Government until results have demonstrated the feasibility or otherwise of its attempt.

A perusal of the Annual Report of their Department of Agriculture would seem to indicate that they are moving slowly and cautiously in the matter and generally speaking, the arrangement entered into in connection with the irrigated experimental station in Alberta, seems to be a reasonable and business-like one; equally profitable to the Government and the party who is to undertake the work. If the Department has exercised judgment in selecting their man and outlines a satisfactory and well conceived programme of experiments, The Farmer sees no particular reason why valuable and useful results should not be attained. In the meanwhile, we will watch events and give the Department the credit, at least, for showing a commendable desire to grapple with the difficulty.

There can be no reasonable doubt as to the expediency of agricultural experiments. It would, as the Vidette suggests, be interesting to know, to what extent the Indian Head district owes its phenomenal growth and development, to the presence there of the Experimental Farm. The Farmer has the idea that its success is very largely due to the lessons in soil cultivation learned at this farm. It comes, then, with very bad grace from the paper representing the only district in the Territories where experimental work has been done, to condemn the expenditure of public monies on such work elsewhere, particularly when only a small sum is involved and the scheme is as yet untried.

## ROBBING THE POOR MAN OF HIS BEER.

An English agricultural paper is sorely aggrieved because the Aspatria Agricultural Society has accepted the offer made by its president, Sir Wilfrid Lawson, of teetotal fame, of a sum of \$50 to its funds provided no intoxicating drink was allowed on its grounds. "Agricultural shows," as this reliable authority reminds its readers, "are not occasions when teetotal principles are much in evidence." And to aggravate still more the offence of the directors who for the paltry bribe of \$50 consented to rob the poor farmers of their beer for an afternoon, the show happened to fall on a particularly hot day, and the sufferings of the distressed agriculturists who in consequence of this "vagary" had to wander round among the stock without the support and relief supplied by a few quarts of beer, can only be understood by those to whom beer has become a necessary of life. Not only that—the farmer lives by growing barley, wheat is now one of the most unprofitable crops an English farmer can grow, and how can agriculture be more fitly encouraged than by offering unlimited facilities for imbibing at all times, and especially when the temperature is up in the eighties? We cannot expect a Manitoba farmer who has learned to struggle without the help of beer through a long summer's day in the field, with the thermometer at 90 or 95 deg., to feel all the pity he ought for the poor fellows who had to spend five hours at a stretch in that Cumberland show ground with nothing to wet their whistles but lemonade. But we surely must have the sincere commiseration of those beer soaked farmers when they learn that we hold our very biggest shows in the hottest weather, sometimes for a week on end without a thimbleful of such support. "Tell it not in Gath"—or in Carlisle. It would



be sure to turn the tide of British immigration to some less fanatical part of the British Empire. It seems to be carefully concealed by our agents in England that beer is a scarce and expensive luxury in Manitoba, and we hope our valued exchange will not give us away, when we admit that there are actually places, such as Neepawa, where a druggist can be fined \$200 merely for dispensing a little dose of spirits to a poor farmer whose "stummick" needs a wholesome corrective.

—To know how to make use of what we know is a vital point, and if we can make use of what some other fellow knows we are still more benefitted.

—It is always "the other fellow" that is tasting the sweets of life, or as Emerson put it: "Every ship is a romantic object that we sail in. Embark, and the romance quits our vessel and hangs on every other sail in the horizon."

—The man who by the use of his muscle has farmed his land until it is no longer productive, will now have to use his brain in getting the land back into a condition so it will again grow paying crops. This is the difference between brain and brawn farming. Better use a little of the brain with the brawn.

—It is far better for two neighbors to get together and trade ideas than to trade horses. If they trade horses they are liable to cheat each other, but if they trade ideas they can't do this. When you trade horses you have but one in the end, but when you trade ideas with your neighbor you have his and your own at the same time.

—Every farmer plows and cultivates. Not everyone knows why he does it. Many know that cultivation makes crops grow, and that is as far as they have investigated. It has been said by a great many that they cultivate to kill weeds and conserve moisture, which is true as far as it goes. Weeds should be prevented rather than destroyed. Cultivation is carried on in order to preserve moisture and liberate plant food. Pulverizing places the fertility of the soil at the disposal of the plants, and when this has been said about all has been said.

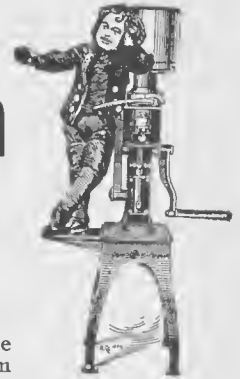
—The commissioners appointed to enquire into the damage done to the fruit trees of Ontario by the San Jose scale louse have declared that the damage is greatly over-estimated. They also say that they do not believe that the wholesale destruction of affected trees is an effectual remedy for preventing the spread of the scale. They also report that there is not much danger of infection from United States nurseries if proper inspection takes place at the port of entry. If this is the case in Ontario, then it is high time the barriers to free importation of trees from the States to the south of us is removed and western farmers allowed to purchase stock which they know is likely to succeed with them. The sooner this restriction is removed the better, so that farmers may be free to make their purchases during the coming winter.

—Sir William Crooks, who as President of the British Association, created considerable discussion by his predictions about the probability of the wheat growing area of the world becoming at no distant date too small for its food requirements, has come forward with a defence of his conclusions, in reply to the adverse criticism to which they have been subjected. He makes a good deal of the admission by Mr. John Hyde, statistician of

the U.S. Department of Agriculture, that the wheat growing area of the west is pretty well taken up and also of the opinions promulgated by Mr. Wood Davis, of Kansas. But just when he is most confident in the soundness of his theories, the English papers are bemoaning the fact that at present wheat prices English farmers are not able to make working expenses out of wheat growing. A century ago, when few except the very richest thought

of eating wheaten bread, food of all kinds was at famine prices and the "dear years" are even yet a sad tradition handed down as a memory of the closing years of the last century. The men who are raising the finest wheat the world can show, to be sold on our local markets at 50c. to 60c. a bushel, would hardly object to see just a little foretaste of the scare which Sir William Crooks is patriotically trying to produce.

## THE DeLaval Alpha Separator



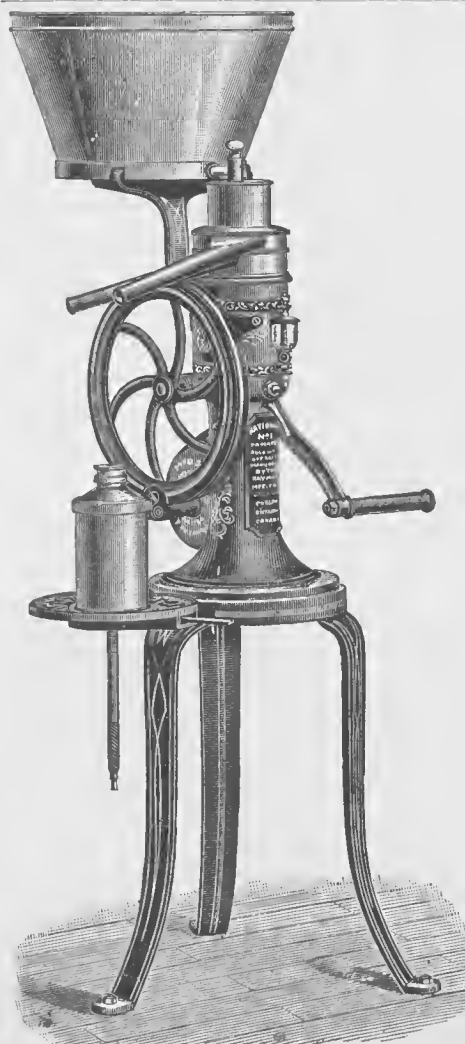
During the last two years there has been thrust upon the farmers of Manitoba and the North West a number of cheap Cream Separators. They were made regardless of quality, durability or thorough work—but as cheap as possible so to insure a big profit to the manufacturers; they have been sold at any price and are now fast returning to the scrap iron pile.

When you want a reliable and carefully manufactured machine with a guarantee that it will do all that is claimed for it and gives you full value for your money, buy no other but the "DE LAVAL ALPHA." It is even by its competitors conceded to be the best of them all.

For further information address

### Canadian Dairy Supply Company,

236 KING STREET, WINNIPEG.



## THE "NATIONAL" CREAM SEPARATOR.

FOR USE IN FARM DAIRIES.

The "National" is now for the first time offered to the farmers of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, hitherto the demand in Ontario has consumed the output, but by the addition of new machinery, we have more than doubled our manufacturing capacity, so as to meet the demands from the other provinces.

The "National" No. 1 is without exception the best hand power Cream Separator now offered to the public on this continent.

It is made of the best material, and by skilled workmen, with the aid of the most improved machinery.

It is simple in construction, attractive in style and finish, easy to run—so easy that a child from 10 to 12 years of age can operate it.

It is very easy to clean, on account of the simplicity of its skimming device, and has no equal as a skimmer.

A trial of this machine will prove true all that we claim for it. Try the "National" before purchasing, and you will save money.

... For further particulars enquire of the manufacturers,

**THE RAYMOND  
MFG. CO. OF  
GUELPH,  
LIMITED,  
Guelph, Ont.**

"NATIONAL" No. 1.—SKIMS FROM 330 TO 350 LBS. PER HOUR

## Market Review.

Winnipeg, Oct. 5th, 1899.

Trade conditions have continued most favorable and the volume transacted by the Dominion continues to grow bigger each month. The Winnipeg clearing house returns continue to show a marked increase over corresponding weeks of last year. Owing to the dry season in Ontario it looks as though canned fruit and especially vegetables will be higher than in the past. Hardware continues on the up turn. Cut nails have advanced another 25c. a keg. As the price of iron advances there will come a time when all the old iron of the many implements lying around the farms of the west will have a value not possessed in the past. Cast iron scrap free from malleable and wrought iron is now worth about \$10 a ton. Wrought iron scrap is worth \$3.50 to \$4 per ton. The demand for transports for the British army has increased ocean freight rates and may work a contrary effect to the increase in price war is likely to bring. The fine weather has been of great assistance in securing and marketing the big crop with which the country has been blessed.

### Wheat.

There have been heavy deliveries all over the country and several elevators are already full, with small prospects of a ready clearance. The railroad service, though pushed for all it is worth, is not equal to the demands made upon it and this state of things may continue till the Lakes freeze up. Speculation for war prices has had little effect so far on western markets. Chicago to-day closed at 73½c. for December wheat, May 76½c., Fort William, 71c. Returns of Winnipeg inspection for last week end show 1,492 cars of grain inspected, which graded as follows: 1 hard, 1,113; 2 hard, 200; 3 hard, 35; 1 northern, 52; 2 northern, 6; 1 spring, 2; 1 white fyle, 8; 2 white fyle, 2; 1 frosted, 2; 2 frosted, 3; No. 1 rejected, 31; 2 rejected, 5; no grade, 8 cars. Oats, No. 1 white, 11 cars; 2 white, 11 cars. Barley, No. 3, 3 cars. The week before there were 732 cars inspected. The "no grade" is old wheat, but about everything else is new grain.

On the local markets Brandon and Boissevain were paying 60c. yesterday, Douglas 61c. From that prices ranged down to 55c. Deliveries continue heavy.

A few cars frosted are now dropping in from points affected. Dauphin and places round Winnipeg are worst, a car or two going as low as 3 frosted.

Storage charges in the Fort William elevators are to be reduced. The old rate for elevating, cleaning and spouting to vessels, including 20 days' storage, was ¼c. The new rate will be ½c.

### Oats

Are worth 25c. to 27c. at Winnipeg, with 21c. and 21c. at leading local points. Out Russell way frosted samples are not uncommon, but the general quality of the province shows no falling off, much of the grain being fit for milling.

### Barley.

Nominal at 28c., but not much offering at the price.

### Flour.

Patents, \$1.85; strong bakers, No. 1, \$1.65; strong bakers', No. 2, \$1.40; xxx flour, \$1.

### Millfeed.

Bran, per ton, \$12.50; shorts, per ton, \$15.50; chop feed, per ton, \$21; corn chop, \$19 per ton; rolled oats, \$1.80 per 80 lb. bag.

### Hay.

Hay is coming in very slowly, in fact there is difficulty in getting enough to

supply the export cattle now in Winnipeg yards. From \$5.50 to \$6.50, according to quality, are the rates for baled hay on track.

### Cattle.

Exporters are moving cattle east as fast as they can. As a usual thing the cattle seen in the stock yards are in excellent condition. The best price paid for cattle here is 3¼c. to 3½c. off the cars. Butchers' cattle bring ¼c. less. At Montreal export cattle are worth from 4¼c. to 5c., according to quality, the bulk going at about 4½c. Cattle continue high across the line and there is little change in the old country market.

Milch cows are in good demand and prices run from \$25 to \$45. Farmers are realizing more and more that with plenty of feed such as there is this year, good money can be made out of cows during the winter.

### Sheep.

Quite a few are offering now, principally from Maple Creek and other sheep centres in the west; only a few lots of Ontario sheep come in. The price has dropped about ½c. a pound since last report, 4c. to 4½c. being now the quotation for stock off the cars at Winnipeg.

### Hogs.

Receipts continue light, though we understand there are quite a few in the country that will come forward shortly. Prices have advanced an ¼c. since our last report, choice bacon hogs now bringing 5½c. weighed off the cars at Winnipeg.

### Butter and Cheese.

Creamery Butter.—Since our last report prices have advanced one cent, 21c. being paid for fall makes at the creameries, and 22c. to 23c. for choice lots delivered in the city. The make is kept pretty well cleaned up. Some of the creameries are holding out for still higher prices and will probably get it. Canadian butter is holding its own in the London (Eng.) market, choice lines selling as high as 112s. per cwt., or a shilling a pound. The old country market continues firm and there is no prospect of prices going back. Heavy shipments of butter continue to go forward from Montreal, where choice

butter brings as high as 22½c. for export.

Dairy Butter.—The advancing price of creamery butter has helped the price of dairy butter and it is now fully 3c. higher than two weeks ago for choice lines. Choice pound prints are in good demand and bring 18c. delivered in Winnipeg. Round lots bring from 12c. to 15c., while low grades run down as low as 8c.

Cheese.—The market for cheese is also higher and 12c. at the factories is what is now being paid. The Manitoba make is not enough to supply the trade and cheese is being brought in from Ontario.

### Poultry and Eggs.

No poultry is moving in a wholesale way yet, but there is quite a supply coming into the city for retailers. Quotations are: Fowl, 55c. to 65c. per pair; spring chickens, 40c. to 60c. per pair; ducks, 60c. per pair; geese, 60c. to 75c. each; turkeys, 11c. per lb.; wild ducks, 25c. to 40c. per pair, according to size and variety.

Fresh eggs are a scarce article and almost fancy prices can be had for them now in the city. There is a good opening here for some enterprising poultryman to do a good trade. Cuddled stock are 1c. dearer in sympathy with the demand for fresh eggs, nice lots bringing 17c. a dozen delivered in Winnipeg.

### Hides and Wool.

Hides.—There is a tendency for prices to advance, though that advance has not been made, prices remaining at the following: Inspected hides, No. 1, 7c.; No. 2, 6c.; No. 3, 5c.; branded hides grade No. 2, and bulls No. 3; kip, 6c. to 6½c.; calf, 8c.; deakin skins, 25c. to 35c. each; shearling sheepskins, 10c. to 20c.; horsehides, 50c. to 75c. each.

Wool.—7c. to 8c. per lb. will be paid for mixed lots.

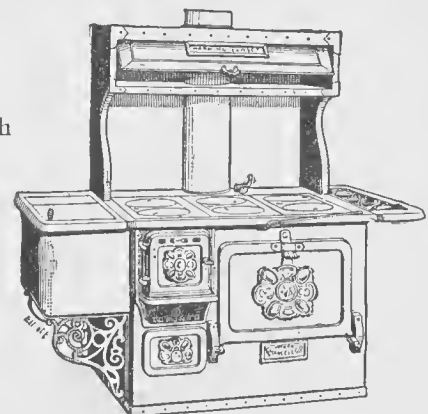
—To "let well enough alone" is all right, but that don't mean letting bad get worse.

—"Heaven helps those who help themselves." That is the true meaning of "good luck."

## SEE IT FOR YOURSELF

Then you'll know how much better our

## Oxford Chancellor



Is, than any other steel plate range made.

It is the cheapest, as well as the most desirable range you can find.

It burns the coarsest wood, or may be fitted with coal linings, has a specially large oven, (20 x 22 x 15 in.), and a top cooking surface 39 x 30 in.

It is quick working and easily regulated, and the price is very low—you can't find better kitchen range value anywhere.

We guarantee the Chancellor, and know it will give you thorough satisfaction.

If your local dealer cannot supply you, write to us.

**THE GURNEY FOUNDRY CO., Limited, WINNIPEG,**  
153 & 155 LOMBARD STREET.



### W. F. Crosbie's New Poultry House.

The Farmer has much pleasure in presenting its readers with the plans of the new poultry house erected this summer by

ed from the DeKalb Wire Fence Co., of Illinois.

The roosts are placed on a platform, as shown in the accompanying plan, 5x6 feet and 2 feet 8 inches above the floor. The roosts are 1½ in. x 3 in. laid flat, with rounded edges, on 10 inch uprights. The platforms are cleaned with a hoe from the passage-way. In order to explain how this is done it will be necessary to outline the construction of the pens in the passage-way. An inch board is nailed to the two division uprights (2x4) 3½ feet from the floor. Hung to this by light strap hinges is a half-inch board 8 in. wide; by raising this board the platforms can be easily clean-

have their dust baths there in the summer time. A drinking fountain of galvanized iron is placed in each pen and fresh water supplied at least twice a day. Ventilation is provided for by means of two shafts, 8x8 inches, coming down from the roof to within 9 inches of the floor.

Mr. Crosbie has now about 300 young chickens; of these he will winter about 100 head. The rest he will sell either to breeders or for table purposes. They are all pure bred, Barred Plymouth Rocks of Sid. Congers' strain and White Rocks of Fishel's strain.

The advertisement of the Winnipeg Poultry Yards was inadvertently omitted from our last issue.

A dozen hen's eggs were shown by J. J. Scott, Springfield, at the Brokenhead fall show that weighed over 3 lbs. Other dozens averaged 2 lbs.

The Colborne Enterprise reports a hen's egg there which weighed 5½ oz, was 9 inches long and 7½ round. That egg was a shade too tall, and it should be discounted the next time it is put in print.

The Dawson Weekly News says that good eggs can now be bought in that burg at 50c. a dozen. About a year and a half ago a box, of which one-half afterwards turned out rotten, were sold at \$19 a dozen.

Representatives from the two Ontario poultry associations have organized what is called the Representative Poultry Association of Canada. Its object is to organize a circuit of shows and to boom the poultry business generally.

A novel test is being conducted in Great Britain. It is an egg-laying competition. All the competing birds are pullets and are being kept under the same conditions and management. Each pen contains four birds and the competition is to last eighteen weeks.

If hens are properly fed and exercised, and are of good, vigorous stock, they will not be troubled with indigestion; but if any are so troubled, mix fine powdered charcoal with the soft food as an immediate relief, and set about to remove the cause of the trouble.

We have received from R. Dolbear, 1328 Main St., Winnipeg, Man., an interesting pamphlet on "How to Make Hens lay in Winter." Considering that the



New Poultry House, 16 x 40, of W. F. Crosbie, Manitou, Man.

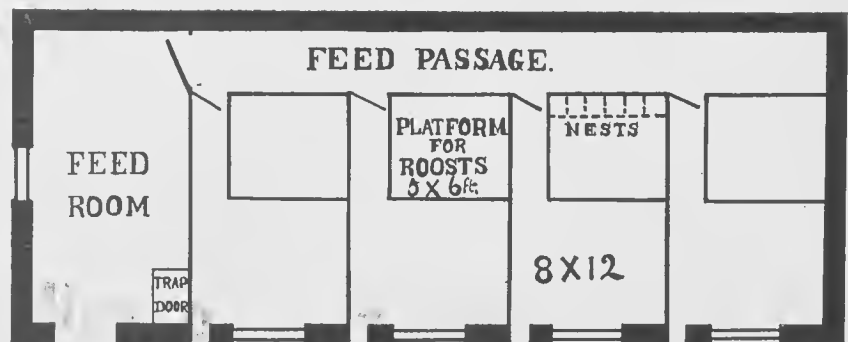
W. F. Crosbie, of Manitou. Mr. Crosbie has made a close study of poultry buildings with a view to getting the most serviceable style of building at the least cost, yet providing necessary room with the required, degree of warmth needed for successful winter poultry keeping without artificial heat. The details of his plans will therefore be of interest to our numerous readers.

The building is 40x16 feet, set with the long side to the south on a stone foundation. The studding on the south side is 14 feet high, and only 8 feet on the north side. The studding is 2x4, set 2 feet apart. On the outside of the studding there is half-inch lumber, tar paper and then fir siding. On the inside of the studding, half-inch lumber, then tar paper put on up and down, well lapped and stretched tight, and on top of this again half-inch lumber. Second studding, 2x2, was then set up and on this half-inch lumber, paper, and flooring for inside finish were put on. This makes quite an expensive wall, but it should make a warm building. The flooring of the building is a double layer of inch lumber with paper between. Joists cross the building so as to give a ceiling 6 feet 8 inches clear of the floor. The ceiling is matched lumber. The space above is used as a store-room for coops, straw, feed and chaff for winter scratching. This is put in from the west end, through a door opening outwards, 2 feet 8 in. wide by 3 feet high. The loft is also reached from the feed room by a ladder and trap door.

The inside of the building is divided into five compartments, four pens, 8x12, and a feed room. The division between the feed room and the pens is of matched lumber running to the ceiling. Through it a doorway opens into the feed passage, which is 3 feet wide, and runs the length of the building. The pens open off this passage by doors, 2 feet wide, in the west corner of each pen. The door is a light one, just a frame work of 2½ in. x 1½ inch stuff, over which wire netting is stretched. It is hung with cheap strap hinges and opens into the pens to the right. The pens are divided by a specially woven poultry wire purchas-

ed into a wheelbarrow. Below this hinged board is nailed a strap 2 in. wide by 1 in., on which is hung another board, 8-in. wide, through which we gather the eggs. Underneath the platform and next to the passage-way the nests are placed. They are raised up 15 inches from the floor and are square boxes with a board six inches wide in front for the hens to step on. Both egg-gathering and removing the droppings can be done from the passage-way. The rest of the partition along the passage-way is of woven wire. Both nests and platforms are moveable, and can be taken out and cleaned.

In the south wall there is a large window in the centre of each pen. Each window contains 12 lights, 10x12. The frames are



Plan of W. F. Crosbie's New Poultry House, showing the Division into pens.

solid to prevent any cold getting in between them, and slide up between the studding. The bottom of the window is 18 inches from the floor. Storm sash are also provided. The entrance or exit for chickens is 10x12 inches, situated in the southwest corner of each pen. Double doors are provided for each. Yards 60 feet deep have been made in connection with each pen by using the same kind of wire that is used for the inside divisions, it is 6 feet high and stretched on cedar posts. It is the intention to have green feed growing for young chickens in these pens, and they will also

market for fresh eggs is now high in Winnipeg and will continue so all winter, every farmer should have this pamphlet, which will be sent to anyone applying for it. See his advertisement in our columns.

Professor Robertson, while on a trip to the Maritime provinces, made arrangements for the poultry-fattening stations. Some 200 to 400 chickens will be fattened at each station and disposed of in two shipments, one in October and another in November. Prof. Robertson will make the shipments, which go to a firm in London, England.

## Sun Baths for Fowls.

It is not alone the cold weather in winter, but even more the lack of sunlight during its short days, that restrict egg production at this season. Plenty of sunlight is as essential as warmth to make hens lively and healthful. But the single narrow windows, often only a single pane, and that covered with dust and cobwebs at all seasons, and with ice in winter, do little good. What are needed in all hen-houses are large windows with an extra frame and glass with a space of enclosed air large enough to fill most of the south side of the building. Keep the place where the sunlight falls free from manure and fill this with sand, or coal ashes. Fowls will dust themselves here, and, basking in the sunlight, they will soon begin to lay.

## Curious Facts about Earthworms.

Earthworms are found all over the globe, varying somewhat in size and appearance in different localities. In Cape Colony worms measure five or six feet in length when fully extended.

If you examine a worm carefully you will notice that one end is sharp and pointed, while the other is wide and flat, and that the little animal is composed of a series of rings. The pointed end is the head, near which the heart, intestines and organs of reproduction are located and can be distinguished by rings of light color larger than the rest of the body, about seven to fourteen segments from the head. The flat end is the tail. Rub the worm gently with the finger from head to tail and it will feel soft and smooth, but rub it from tail to head and it will be found quite rough and covered with bristling spines that catch the finger as it is passed over the body. In boring, the pointed head is insinuated between the particles of earth, penetrating like a wedge; the hinder parts are then drawn forward by shortening the body, which swells out the anterior or forward segments and thus forcibly enlarges the passage into which the head has already been thrust. When the body is drawn up the head is held in position by the numerous spines, that take a firm hold upon the sides of the hole and prevent any retrograde movement, the head is again forced forward, and the animal is able to advance with the greatest apparent ease through substances which it would at first seem utterly impossible for so helpless a creature to penetrate.

The worm is peculiar in the respect that it takes its food directly from the earth. We all depend upon the earth for food, but get the nourishment indirectly through vegetables or animals that have lived upon vegetation. A person may starve to death walking upon the earth that supports all animal life, but the worm extracts its food right from the earth, and the unserviceable portions are ejected at the mouth of the burrow; they also consume decayed vegetable matter.

The burrowing of a worm is a process exceedingly useful to the gardener and agriculturist, loosening up the soil so as to admit both air and moisture.

A curious fact in regard to the worm is that if divided in the middle the piece bearing the head will form a new tail and soon show little signs of injury, but if the division be made near the head the body will live and renew the head, and some species in which the reproductive power is sufficiently great reproduce a new head and body from a small portion of the original.

The worm travels quite rapidly over the ground by pushing the head forward, extending the body to greatest length and then contracting, thus drawing the

rear portion forward. While they have no eyes, worms are very sensitive. The next one you see near its hole approach carefully and see how quickly it will escape before you touch it.—Humane Alliance.

Once to every man and nation  
Comes the moment to decide  
In the strife of truth with falsehood  
For the good or evil side.  
Some great cause, God's new Messiah  
Offering each the bloom or blight  
Parts the goats upon the left hand  
And the sheep upon the right  
And the choice goes on forever.  
'Twixt that darkness and that light.

—J. R. Lowell.

## DES MOINES INCUBATOR CO.

The BEST and the CHEAPEST.

**95 Per Cent.** Hatches are often reported by those who use these incubators. One reason for this record is absolute uniformity of temperature in egg chamber; correct instructions for operating; has fire-proof lamp. A great mistake it would be to purchase an Incubator or Brooder without first getting a copy of our 148-page Catalogue. Send 3 cents for illustrated Catalogue of Incubator, Brooder, Poultry and Poultry Supplies.  
"THE POULTER'S GUIDE" (new edition) 15 cents by mail.

**O. ROLLAND,**  
24 St. Sulpice St., MONTREAL.  
Sole Agent for the Dominion.

**WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.**  
Winning at 1898 Exhibition of Manitoba Poultry Association four firsts and two second prizes.  
If you want good birds, write for prices.  
**S. B. BLACKHALL,**  
696 McMicken St., Winnipeg.

## PLYMOUTH ROCKS,

Barred and White (Sid Conger and U. R. Fishel strains). Have 250 to select from. Prices right.

**W. F. Crosbie, Manitou.**

**PEKIN DUCKS, BARRED P. ROCKS, WHITE LEGHORNS, GOLDEN HAMBURG, BUFF BANTAMS, also COCKER SPANIELS FOR SALE.**  
**JAS. F. McLEAN,**  
Brandon, Man. Box 394

## 100 PEKIN & ROUEN DUCKS

For Sale. All imported stock—the largest and finest Ducks in the country. To ensure quick sale will offer them at \$1 each. Also a fine lot of Barred Plymouth Rock cockerels, Houdans and Black Javas for sale, price \$1.50 each. Cash must accompany all orders. Address orders to—**C. H. WILSON FURN'G CO.,** cor. Princess and William Sts., Winnipeg.

## HOW TO MAKE HENS LAY IN WINTER

Send Card for Pamphlet to

**R. Dolbear,** Dealer in  
POULTRY SUPPLIES  
1238 Main St., WINNIPEG, MAN.

## White Rocks

HOLDERS OF LIEUT.-GOV. PATTERSON'S CUP.

Young birds, also a few choice one and two year old hens, prize winners, for sale.

Brandon, Man.

**T. M. PERCIVAL.**

## MAMMOTH LIGHT BRAHMA

Cockerels and Pullets for Sale.

**COCKERELS \$2.00. N.B.—This is First Class Stock. I have set the price low, as I have a large number to part with.**  
**PULLETS - 1.50.**

**REV. J. E. KIMBERLEY, Rounthwaite.**

**1,200 CHOICE POULTRY, PIGEONS, German Hares.** All described in a natural colored 60pp. book 10c, prepaid. **J. A. BERGEY, Telford, Pa.**

## THE RELIABLE POULTRY YARDS.

W. H. Garside, Mgr., Box 289, Brandon.

**Stock for Sale—**Light Brahmas, B. P. Rocks, C. I. Games, Blue Andalustians, Buff Laced Polands, Single Comb White and Brown Leghorns, Buff Pekin Bantams, and a pair of English Ring Neck Pheasants.

My birds won 32 prizes this year.

**B. P. ROCKS** I have fine young stock of all  
**B. B. RED GAME** varieties, from prize breed-  
**PIT GAME** ers. Prices right.  
**EMBDEN GEESSE**  
**AND** **S. McCURDY,**  
**PEKIN DUCKS** Carberry, Man.

## WINNIPEG POULTRY YARDS.

HOUDANS AND GOLDEN WYANDOTTES.

Our Houdans again win 1st prize at Winnipeg Industrial in strongest competition. All our this year's breeding stock for sale at low prices to make room for young birds. Choice cockerels for sale after Sept. 1st. Place orders early and get first pick.

Address—**S. WISE, 759 Elgin Ave., Winnipeg, Man.**

**HIGH-CLASS SINGLE COMB**

## White Leghorns

Have still a few fine young Cockerels for sale. Prices up to 15th of Oct. \$1 and \$1.50 each. Also a yearling, and 2-year old cock, past seasons breeders. No more females for sale.

**W. A. PETTIT,**  
Acme Poultry Yards, Boyd Ave., Winnipeg.

**B. P. ROCKS** I have a fine lot of young  
**BLACK MINORCAS** stock and all this year's  
**BLACK HAMBURG** breeders for sale cheap.  
**S. C. B. LEGHORNS** Write for particulars.  
**INDIAN GAMES**

**T. H. CHAMBERS,**  
BRANDON.

## Louise Bridge Poultry Yards

Secure another **SWEEPING VICTORY** at Winnipeg, July, '99. Winnings on Single Comb White Leghorns—1st, 2nd and 3rd Pairs, 1st and 2nd Breeding Pens; Rose Comb White Leghorns—1st, 2nd and 3rd Pairs, 1st and 2nd Breeding Pens, 1st and 2nd Chicks; also 1st on White Wyandottes, 1st on Black Wyandottes, two 1st and two 2nd on Black Spanish. A record like the above stands unequalled. A few choice birds for sale, including some of my prize-winners. Young stock for sale after Nov. 1st.

**GEORGE WOOD,**  
Louise Bridge P.O., Winnipeg, Man.

## Oak Grove Poultry Yards,

LOUISE BRIDGE P.O., WINNIPEG, MAN.

A few pair of young Pekin Ducks from imported and prize-winning stock, at \$4.00 per pair.

My Turkeys are all sold, except those required for breeding stock. Am breeding from two of as fine yards as there are in Manitoba.

I am sole agent for Manitoba and N.W.T. for **GEO. ERTTEL & CO.'S VICTOR INCUBATORS and BROODERS.** These machines have copper tanks, moisture pans, thermometers, egg testers, egg turners, regulators and lamps. Everything is complete, and every machine goes out with a guarantee that it will do as represented or money will be refunded.

Send for 1899 Circular.

Address—**CHAS. MIDWINTER,**  
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## Norwood Bridge Poultry Yards.

**B. MINORCAS, HOUDANS, W. WYANDOTTES.**

A fine lot of fowl and chickens for sale, many of them 1st prize winners at Winnipeg and Brandon this year. All my chicks bred from 1st prize stock.

**JOS. WILDING, Norwood Bridge, Winnipeg.**





### Morden.

The district surrounding Morden has been long known as a most successful wheat growing one. This year, however, the crop has not been quite so heavy as usually falls to the lot of this plain. The yield of straw was heavy, but the heads were not well filled. The other day we heard a good story about a farmer living near Morden. A hail storm did considerable damage to his crop in early summer, but having his crop insured, he succeeded in getting a nice sum from the hail insurance company. In spite of this damage his wheat averaged between 35 and 40 bushels per acre. We cannot say that all the land is turning out as well as this, but the wheat crop is averaging above the government estimate.

A run through the district shows that considerable improvement is being made in the farm buildings. New barns and houses are going up and old ones are being extended and put in better shape. Robt. McLean, whose buildings are just east of the town, built a most comfortable stone house last season. It is well laid out with all conveniences, and is one of which the owner is justly proud. His barn is a large basement one (one of the best in the neighborhood) on a nine-foot stone wall. He farms a half section of land, but does it a little out of the ordinary way in that he does not summer-fallow any land. His reason for not doing so is that he gets too rank a growth of straw if he does. He seeds down about 35 acres each year with timothy or Brome (and sometimes uses Hungarian grass) which is broken up after taking off two or three crops of hay. This is a line of work we can heartily commend to all farmers, as it keeps the soil full of humus, prevents the soil drifting, and ensures a good crop. Mr. McLean keeps from 50 to 55 head of cattle. As part of the winter feed some five acres of turnips are grown and seven acres of corn. The turnips usually yield about 1,000 bushels per acre, but this year they will not do quite so well owing to the late spring. The corn has always done well with him. It has made a good growth this year. Mr. McLean sows in a double row, that is, two spouts of the seed drill are left open and then four closed, making double rows 35 inches apart. As he has not a silo, the corn is stooked in the field and drawn into the barn in fine weather during the winter. It is then run through a cutting box, mixed with straw and crushed grain along with it. Mr. McLean has had great success in handling corn in this way. A geared windmill supplies the power for cutting feed, grinding grain and pumping water. He has a few fine pure-bred Yorkshire pigs, but his twenty odd dairy cows are his pride, as they bring in a nice income through the sale of milk in the town. The cows are good grades. A pure-bred Shorthorn sire is now kept at the head of the herd; formerly he used a Holstein sire, but now finds a more ready market for the fat stock from the former than from the latter.

Seven miles south of Morden we found Wm. McKay, one of the pioneers of the district. His early coming gave him a choice of position, and he is comfortably situated under the shelter of the mountain. He has a large comfortable frame house, and this year has built a basement barn, 40x72 feet, with windmill crusher, hay fork, etc. Mr. McKay and family have 800 acres, of which 325 are under crop this season. In live

stock perhaps the most noticeable thing was their flock of 230 head of sheep which have been found very profitable though herded all summer on account of the wolves. He has about 70 head of grade cattle, headed by a pure-bred Shorthorn bull. Mr. McKay has planted a large number of fruit trees and grafted dozens more. So far he has not been successful in growing apples, but has had some success with plums, especially in grafting onto the wild plums, which grow in great profusion and of good quality in his neighborhood.

W. G. Hamilton, northeast of the town, built a very substantial stable this year on a stone foundation. It is 28x56 feet, and the loft is filled with a hay fork from the outside, there being no driveway into the upper floor. It seems to work well. Mr. Hamilton had a very nice vegetable garden in a very sheltered place. It was an old creek bottom and completely sheltered all round by scrub. All vegetables showed a heavy yield, the tomatoes being the best we saw this season.

A call was made on S. A. Farley, who kindly permitted us to take a photo of his old-fashioned windmill, which will appear in a later issue. He has a well-farmed quarter section and good grade stock.

Right across the road we found John Black, in a comfortable house with a nice shelter belt of maples around it. He is trying an experiment in hog breeding, which is new to him but practiced in Ontario with marked success. He has a number of good Berkshire sows and is using a Tamworth boar upon them. The progeny of such a cross usually makes very nearly the ideal bacon hog. He is building a new piggery this year. It is 18x30 feet, with a stone wall 8½ feet high, with frame above another 8 feet high. D. C. Lamb, of Morden, is putting up the building, and as he has quite a reputation for laying out plans for barns and out-buildings, Mr. Black expects to have something pretty good. The upper story will be used as a granary for coarse grains and will be furnished with a windmill and grain grinder.

### Manitou.

To the Ontario farmer the country around Manitou presents a more home-like look than the great wheat plain stretching from the Pembina mountains to the Red river. The fine basement barns and comfortable houses of this district speak volumes for the success of mixed farming. Among the many excellent buildings around Manitou are those of Geo. Motheral, whose place is about one mile to the south of the town. The barn is a basement one, 38x74, with an L, 20x60, which contains the stables for calves, the piggery and hen house. The main stable under the barn is used for horses and cattle. The horse stable is across the end, while the cattle stable is arranged in two rows running lengthwise of the barn, with a feed passage-way in the centre. The cattle stable has the water in troughs before each animal. The troughs are zinc-lined and covered. Water is supplied by a windmill on the barn, which also grinds the grain, runs the cutting-box and saws the wood. The house is a stone one with a frame summer kitchen; the cellar is the full size of the house and contains the furnace, which does the heating. Altogether it is one of the best houses in the west. Mr. Motheral is more of a grain grower than a stockman, and has only some 20 head of grade cattle, headed by a pure bred Shorthorn sire. The cattle stables are usually filled with steers for fattening in the fall. Besides this farm, Mr. Motheral has a section and a half two and a half miles south of the terminus of the Snowflake extension of the C. P. R. Of this 400 acres were in crop this year, being

sown on last year's breaking, which was only plowed once and thoroughly disced in the fall. It was, so we were told, the earliest crop in the district this year. Another 200 acres of this land was broken this summer. In all, Mr. Motheral had 570 acres in crop this year.

South and west of Manitou is the farm of W. E. Baldwin. He is a feeder and believes in keeping his stock in the best of condition. He does not keep many head of cattle, but what he does keep are extra good ones and are well kept. He is making a beginning in Shorthorn cattle, having at the head of his herd an excellent young yearling, Village Duke, a smooth-turned, well-fleshed animal of Andrew Graham's breeding that was good enough to win third place at Winnipeg in strong competition. He is also a prize-winner at local shows. He has made a beginning in pure-bred females of extra quality, and Mr. Baldwin can be trusted to look after them well. His Tamworth sow, Manitou Rose, is doing nicely, and will soon drop a litter by imported Briton, the sweepstakes boar at Winnipeg this year. As the sow is also a Winnipeg winner, Mr. Baldwin should have something good in this litter. All his pigs are doing well.

### Pilot Mound.

Active work in a city office has a tendency to give many a man a distaste for farm work, therefore hearing that the chief clerk of the Department of Agriculture was at his farm, two and a half miles south of the town, we could not resist the temptation to run out and see how he looked in the harvest field, especially as we heard he was trying manual labor for a change. We found him busy threshing, coat off, fork in hand, and as busy as a beaver. So busy was he that he had hardly time to tell us that his wheat was turning out 25 bushels to the acre and oats running over 50. City life does not seem to hurt him.

### Napinka.

A representative of The Farmer, having a few hours to spare between trains, took a run out to see A. A. Titus, who lives a few miles out of the town and has some nice stock, both horses and cattle. The latter were too far away to see in the time at our disposal, but among them there are about a dozen registered Shorthorns. The horses are in fine shape, especially one team that has won the red ticket several times in the carriage class, though they had done their duty on the binder. A good all-round standard-bred mare, with foal at side by Flaxmount, attracted our eye. The foal is about as symmetrical a youngster as we have seen. At the time of our visit Mr. Titus was taking off a good crop of 300 acres of wheat and 50 of oats. His buildings are sheltered by a maple grove, and the house is a roomy frame one. The barn is 40x70, with a stone basement. It is not completed yet, but will be this fall. A few acres of turnips, which will give a heavy yield, shows that Mr. Titus believes in this succulent food as a good winter corrective for dry feed.

### Moose Jaw Gardens.

A representative of The Farmer had the pleasure of a look over the beautiful gardens around the station at Moose Jaw. It is a lovely place and much admired by all passengers on the C. P. R. It is a revelation to them as to what can be done in the district where most people expect nothing. The gardens are about four acres in extent, and are a standing credit to the man who

has charge of them. In all, there are something like 1,500 trees and bushes in the garden. A number of large hedges help adorn the grounds, and smaller ones serve to divide the grounds into plots. One two-year-old hedge now makes quite a solid wall. Another hedge of Russian poplars is deserving of notice. It is now over three feet high after being clipped and is three feet six inches wide—a close solid wall. It is made up of two rows planted about two feet apart. We also saw about 2,500 Russian poplar cuttings planted about six inches apart in rows three feet apart. These will be transplanted another year, when they will be from three to four feet high. The growth made by some of the trees in the grounds this year has been very remarkable. On August 10 some of the Manitoba maples had made growths sixty inches in length, while Russian poplars had made sixty-seven inches. All vegetables in the garden were looking particularly well.

### Montgomery.

I saw A. B. Potter's new piggery. It is commodious and comfortable, frame 3-ply of lumber, grouted, an air space and 1-ply of tar paper. It it one and a half stories with room upstairs for lots of straw. The floor is of Thorold cement and troughs also. There is to be a boiler in one end and there will be plank beds for the pigs to sleep on. Mr. Potter has been successful in securing a great number of tickets, mostly reds, for his Yorkshire pigs and Holstein cattle. Mrs. Potter is also a successful butter-maker. Not only is the Montgomery district good for cattle, but from the appearance of the stooks I should judge is a good one for wheat. There are a lot of cattle shipped from Whitewood.

There is a lot of inconvenience caused by people shutting off trails without giving the traveller any idea which way to go. Now between Broadview and Whitewood I saw a finger board pointing out the correct trail to Whitewood; this I thought a good idea and one that no doubt saves much annoyance and doubtful language. Would it not be in order to compel everyone who shuts off a trail to put up a finger board to direct travellers to the best trail?

### Prosperity.

I am not surprised to see the way Wapella is forging ahead, neither would anyone else if they knew what a beautiful country there is north of that prosperous town and in the Prosperity district there have been a great number of valuable buildings erected the last two years. There are some splendid houses in this district. Mr. C. Watson built a fine house last year, as did also Messrs. R. & W. Christian. Messrs. Lytle, Strong and Talmay have just completed comfortable and commodious dwelling houses. Further east and south J. Fisher's new barn and stone house show up well, also E. A. Eastman's and Mrs. Martin's barns and houses. All this goes to prove that Prosperity is no misnomer to this favored district. There is still a little room left; there is a lot of bush to clear, most of it easily done, though.

The Cheese and Butter Association of Eastern Ontario will hold their next annual convention at Madoc on January 10, 11 and 12. The Western Association will hold theirs on January 17, 18 and 19, at Stratford Ont.

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in course of construction, size  $52\frac{1}{2} \times 70 \times 44$  ft. high, built with Thorold Cement.

THE basement is built of stone and the three stories above are built of cement concrete. The wall of the first storey is 13 feet high and one foot thick; that of the second storey is  $10\frac{1}{2}$  feet high and 10 inches thick, while the third storey wall is  $10\frac{1}{2}$  feet high and 8 inches thick. The walls are built of Thorold Cement and were constructed under the supervision of our Manitoba representative, N. B. Hagar. In his many years experience in concrete work, Mr. Hagar says, he never built a concrete wall on a stone foundation before, as he always starts with cement concrete foundations. In this case Mr. Patterson not only got all his stone out of the cellar to build his walls with, but had let the contract for building the foundation before he knew of the value of cement concrete.

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## THE WINNIPEG HEATER

YOU WILL observe, by glancing at the cut, is so constructed that the smoke and fire enter the top section of the heater; it then travels zigzag down through the different sections to the bottom and then up the opposite side in a similar manner.

From this long fire travel over a vast amount of surface it can easily be understood that great radiation results. Each section of the Winnipeg Heater is so constructed that the products of combustion can only escape through pipes opening near bottom of sections as a result the top portion of each section is heat retaining—that is the heat cannot escape to the chimney, but must radiate through the top and side surfaces of the sections.

It will also be observed that the cold air is drawn off the floor, passes up through the Heater and distributed nicely warmed. In this way an active circulation is created throughout the room and the air is heated at the floor as well as at the ceiling, resulting in an entire absence of headaches or cold feet to the occupants of the room.

You must not lose sight of the fact that all this heat is being secured without burning any additional fuel, and that the Winnipeg Heater simply extracts and distributes heat that would otherwise pass out of the chimney and be wasted. Our customers tell us they are heating extra space with a smaller consumption of fuel, that the heater regulates the fire and causes perfect combustion.

From actual results we are positive that the Winnipeg Heater under ordinary circumstances will double the heating capacity of any coal or wood stove, and when you take into consideration that this may be accomplished without any extra fuel, we are sure that you cannot wisely delay adopting it in your home.

Gentlemen—"The Winnipeg Heater you sold me three years ago is giving good satisfaction, saves about one-third the fuel, and gives the same proportion of extra heat; DOES NOT SMOKE OR CLOG; can safely recommend it as being the best heater in use here."

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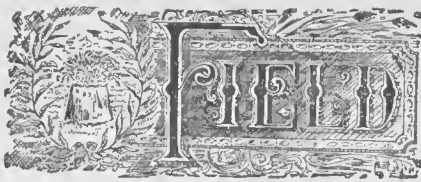
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### One Hundred Dollars in Prizes for Farmers' Boys and Girls.

To the Editor of The Farmer:—

Dear Sir,—“Like produces like.” Can my own enthusiasm—tempered but not turned by age—produce a like quickening power in the farm boys and girls of Canada? I think it will. Many of us have had them “up before the Lord” in the most sacred sense of those words, for years; and now the time has come to act in new ways. This is only one of the little first steps in one direction in a great movement. Since the publication of my statements on the importance of selecting as foundation stock for seed grain only heads which carry a large number of seeds each, I learn that many farmers and their sons and daughters have gathered large heads from the growing crops. Others have arranged to pick large heads from the sheaves in the barn. I desire to obtain a small quantity of seed from different localities; and also to learn how great numbers of seeds per head of oats and wheat have been secured in different parts of Canada. To gain the co-operation of the boys and girls, and also of teachers, I offer the following prizes for open competition:—

For the 100 heads bearing the largest number of seeds:

#### WHEAT.

First prize .....	\$20
Second prize .....	10
Third prize .....	5
Fourth prize .....	4
Fifth prize .....	3
Sixth prize .....	2
Seventh prize .....	1
Eighth prize .....	1
Ninth prize .....	1
Tenth prize .....	1
Eleventh prize .....	1
Twelfth prize .....	1

Total .....

#### OATS.

First prize .....	\$20
Second prize .....	10
Third prize .....	5
Fourth prize .....	4
Fifth prize .....	3
Sixth prize .....	2
Seventh prize .....	1
Eighth prize .....	1
Ninth prize .....	1
Tenth prize .....	1
Eleventh prize .....	1
Twelfth prize .....	1

Total .....

The whole of each lot of 100 heads should be picked from one variety grown in one field; and only from a crop which has given a large yield per acre. I shall want every competitor to furnish from the same crop ten (10) heads with the smallest number of seeds per head which he or she can find. But the number of seeds in the small heads will not be considered in making the awards. I hope the boys and girls will not trouble to write for any further information; but select the 100 largest heads of grain; and save them carefully with the grain on. Full particulars, regarding the report, to accompany the heads, and some other matters, will be

given in an early issue of this paper. I shall watch with keen interest the part the boys and girls and teachers take in this movement for the improvement of the crops of the country.

JAS. W. ROBERTSON.

Ottawa, 30th Sept., 1899.

### Fall Plowing.

The bulk of the crop is already threshed and the fields are cleared. What next? Shall we fall plow or shall we not? Many evils have been traced to fall plowing. By that process all the foul seeds shed from the present year's crop are turned down to where they will lie safe for years to wait for the next opportunity of growing. Nothing has done so much to increase crop weeds as the practice of fall plowing.

But there is much work to do and our working seasons are very short. Therefore, we must plow—all we can, and take chances. This year there were fewer crop weeds than for several years, and so far the chances favor us. But it is now very dry, and the land when plowed will get drier still. In many cases, unless a fall of wet snow comes to relieve the difficulty, the land will easily break up into dust and fly before every gale in winter. It is the best soil that blows away, and the whole is so dry that it is quite unfit for a seed bed for wheat next spring. Such being the case, how can we best handle our plowing so as to avoid those risks. One man says, “I shall plow, then harrow several times—one round is no good, and then load my heaviest roller with stones and go over it. In that way I expect to have my land most compact next spring and at the same time have the greatest quantity of sap in it.” If it were not for the expense of multiplying implements, the sub-surface packer or the old English Cambridge roller, with its deeply-grooved surface, is much to be preferred to the smooth roller. To compact without leaving a smooth surface is the ideal plan for our wind-swept prairie soils. How to get that at least cost is the question here.

The worst of all possible methods of fall plowing is to turn over the land and leave it. Some few kinds of soil may stand that, but most of them won't. Perhaps a good many of our readers may have just done that and no more, with their last fortnight's work. May we suggest to all such the prudence of trying the harrow and roller on part of that fallow before winter sets in. It will furnish an object lesson in your own experience that may be worth learning. It is quite certain that in an ordinary spring after a dry fall wheat makes a very poor start, and the weeds will have the best of the situation. Even then the harrow will do much to help. A blunt harrow will kill very few properly seeded wheat plants, but will kill no end of crop weeds and keep in all the sap there is. One western farmer assures us that he has harrowed a dozen rounds after his seed was put in, always with profit. It was a bad case of stink weed, left there by his half-breed predecessors, and on the land that had most rounds of the harrow the wheat crop was the heaviest. If such seeds are to be dealt with, no half measures will do, and a half bushel more seed will make up for any stray plants the harrows tear up.

It should be noted here that the keeping of the land compact and moist is the stiffest point we will have to deal with in the future. Vegetable matter—humus—is being more thoroughly worked out of the land year by year, and must be replaced in some way. Mechanical processes in the way of cultivation will help to stave off the evil day, but rotation and manuring are the only permanent remedies.

### Fall Wheat in the West.

Some time ago we saw about an acre of fall wheat growing on the farm of H. W. White, St. Charles, Man. So far attempts to grow fall wheat in Manitoba have been failures, but Mr. White is going to give it another trial and hopes to be successful this time. His land is new breaking and he tried to get the seed in six inches deep. It was sown on the 4th of August, so that it should have a good growth of root this fall to carry it through the winter and especially the spring thaws and freezings. He got 200 lbs. of seed from Pincher Creek, but only sowed half himself, the other half being sown by R. F. Dodd, northeast of Portage la Prairie. At the time we saw it the blades of wheat were just nicely through the ground and the piece was beginning to look green.

His seed came from C. H. Kettles, Pincher Creek, who has been very successful in growing it in the foothills of the Rocky Mountains. This year several fields of it were grown and gave a thick standing, well headed and early ripened crop. The experiments at Pincher Creek, Alta., show that the wheat requires to be sown late in July or early in August. Fall wheat has also been successfully grown in

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“GIANT” ASBESTOS ROOFING, 3 ply, price per square, complete \$3.50

We furnish with this roofing the same Red Asbestos Coating as with our “Lap-Seal” roofing, which adds greatly to its wearing qualities. It is put up in rolls of 108 square feet, 32 in. wide, enough to cover one square 10 x 10 feet. Each square includes 1 lb. of nails and 1½ lb. tin caps.

“BLACK JACK” ROOFING, 3 ply, price per square, complete \$3.00

We furnish with it 2 gals. per square of our Asbestos Roof Coating (black), 1 lb. of nails and 1½ lb. of tin caps.

STEAM PIPE AND BOILER COVERINGS, CHICAGO AIR CELL ASBESTOS, BRINE PIPE COVERINGS, ASBESTOS GOODS—ALL KINDS, MINERAL AND ALUMINUM WOOL, HAIR FELT, ETC.

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the Cardston district, further south than Pincher Creek. A. S. Rosenroll, M.L.A., Wetaskiwin, Alta., recently showed us a head of fall wheat grown about twelve miles west of Leduc by Mr. Crossa, who came from the United States about six years ago. He has grown some fall wheat in Alberta ever since and we were told that it has always been a success, one year being almost too heavy to be handled with the binder. We did not learn the name of the variety Mr. Crossa grows, but the head we saw was a perfect beauty. Samples of fall wheat have been received at the Department of Agriculture at Regina from Edmonton. We understand that some fall wheat is also being tried near Carman.

From the foregoing one can see that interest in the west is being roused in growing fall wheat. The advantage of doing so is that it ripens considerably earlier than spring wheat and this to the Edmonton country means a good deal. We have no doubt that further experiments will yet result in finding out the best way to handle the land and the best time to sow it to get a successful crop. Experimenters might profit by the experience and lessons learned by other experimenters. One man working alone might be greatly helped by the failure or success of some other experimenter. The columns of The Farmer are open to these experimenters with fall wheat to give other experimenters as well as our numerous readers the benefit of their experience in growing fall wheat.

### Threshing Records.

Threshing records—provided they are reliable, are an interesting feature of our local news at this season.

Here is one from the Carman district: "This is the day of tall records in threshing, one of which comes to us from the farm of J. P. Garnett, Bridgen, where Wells Bros.' outfit threshed in one day from the stook, 2,250 bushels of wheat and in half a day 2,300 bushels of oats. In threshing the oats 110 bushels were turned out in ten minutes by actual time. In a setting of our stacks Engineer Leverton made a shift in three quarters of a minute and had the machine working again. This seems to be a pretty good record and is verified by reliable persons."

Another from Brandon: "This is the kind of a year when good threshing records can be made, and one of the best was made last week by Donaldson & Atkinson, with their Advance outfit on the farm of H. C. Graham, Hayfield, where they in five and a half consecutive days threshed 12,050 bushels of grain, and on Wednesday the record was broken by threshing 4,020 bushels of oats in one day, giving extra large measure. It is said that 3,800 bushels has been the largest amount recorded in one day's work previous to this."

P. McLaren, of Clearwater, is reported to have threshed 3,400 bushels of grain, finishing before 6 p.m. This beats all previous local records.

Moosomin fair has been postponed until the 10th of October.

A farmer's first aim should be to make for himself and family a comfortable support. Then, like the Dutchman in the story, let him try to make money—honestly, if he can—to meet the needs of the rainy day, so sure to come some time.

### TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box.

### North West Elevator Association.

The recently published rules of this association are of interest to every farmer. They are as follows:—

1. The charges for receiving, cleaning and shipping grain, including twenty days' storage and insurance for said term, shall be one and three-quarter cents ( $1\frac{3}{4}$ ) per bushel; for each succeeding thirty (30) days or part thereof, three-quarters of one cent ( $\frac{3}{4}$ c.) per bushel, including insurance.

2. In no case shall any wheat be received into any elevator without a ticket—either storage or purchase—being issued with each individual load.

3. No wheat stored in elevators shall be delivered except on presentation of storage tickets representing the same.

4. Grades shall be marked on all stored wheat tickets, unless the identity of the grain is preserved.

5. The right is reserved to ship stored wheat at any time to terminal elevators.

### REGULATIONS.

(A) A card of elevator charges and rules shall be printed and posted up in each elevator.

(B) A black board shall be put up on each elevator with the prices of the day plainly marked thereon.

(C) No buyer shall be allowed to enter into a contract with any farmer except for the load or loads actually on the street market.

(D) No price shall be quoted by any buyer for any wheat, except it be actually on the street market or for storage tickets actually presented for sale.

(H) That the policy of the Association shall be to handle points without street buyers.

McKenzie Bros., Brandon, have thoroughly overhauled their elevator, a new cleaner has been put in and the portable engine replaced with a stationary one.

There is talk of a flour mill being erected at Franklin next year. It is a good wheat centre, and there is little doubt a mill would prove a paying speculation.

The Ogilvie oatmeal mill is now running on new oats. The oats received this year are of good quality and will repay the effort made to improve them by bringing in good seed.

### Fall Fairs.

Lacombe.—Oct. 10.  
Moosomin.—Oct. 10th.  
Woodlands, No. 2 (St. Francois Xavier).—Oct. 10.  
Wolseley.—Oct. 10.  
Mountain, No. 1 (Crystal City).—Oct. 10 and 11.  
Stonewall.—Oct. 10 and 11.  
Gainsboro (Assa).—Oct. 11.  
Glenwood (Souris).—Oct. 11 and 12.  
Red Deer.—Oct. 11 and 12.  
Belmont.—Oct. 12.  
McGregor.—Oct. 12.

The station of Steinbach, on the Manitoba Southeastern R.R., will have two elevators shortly. The Lake of the Woods and Dominion Elevator Co.'s will be the owners. K. Reimer is putting up an elevator at La Broquerie, on the same line.

Dow & Currie, Pilot Mound, have already sent out several carloads of oatmeal of this year's growth and it is needless to say that the grist is of the very finest quality. The district tributary to Pilot Mound is one of the best oat growing centres of the west and farmers who sowed good seed are jubilant over this year's crop.

W. T. Ellis, Manitou, is building a granary that will hold 10,000 bushels of grain on one of his farms, nine miles south of the town. It is of stone, 8 ft. high and 28x28 ft. It is built in a bank, so that the grain can be unloaded without handling. The peak of the roof is 21 ft. high and metal shingles are used. It is the intention to raise the roof bodily later on and convert the building into a basement barn and stable.

The annual meeting of the Western Agricultural and Arts Association was held on Sept. 23rd, President John A. Christie in the chair. The annual report was read, showing that last year's fair had been a record-breaker in point of attendance, and most successful in every respect. The election of officers resulted in W. J. Lindsay becoming president; R. M. Matheson, first vice-president, and R. E. A. Leech, second vice-president. The following compose the board of directors for the ensuing year: Messrs. Anderson, Clark, Ferguson, Fleming, Hanbury, Kelly, Lindsay, Leech, Middleton, McPhail, Matheson, Payne, Pilling and Patmore.

## A FARMER'S SPECIALTY

Incorporated 1899 by Special Act of the  
Legislature of Manitoba.

Authorized Capital **\$500,000.00**  
In shares of \$100.00 each.

## THE WESTERN CANADIAN HAIL INSURANCE COMPANY.

### BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Frank O. Fowler, M.P.P., President.  
Angus McDonald, Esq., 1st Vice-President.  
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### HEAD OFFICE, WAWANESA, MAN.

Shares of the Capital Stock of this Company are now being sold, ten per cent. payable on allotment. Farmers who invest in these shares will get Hail Insurance at actual cost, with absolute security.

### THE UNION BANK OF CANADA, BANKERS.

Address all correspondence to the Secretary of the Company.





### An Autumn Song.

The song-birds are flying,  
And southward are hieing,  
No more their glad carols we hear.  
The gardens are lonely,—  
Chrysanthemums only  
Dare now let their beauty appear.

The insects are hiding,  
The farmer providing  
The lambskins a shelter from cold.  
And after October  
The woods will look sober  
Without all their crimson and gold.

The loud winds are calling,  
The ripe nuts are falling,  
The squirrel now gathers his store.  
The bears, homeward creeping,  
Will soon all be sleeping  
So snugly, till winter is o'er.

Jack Frost will soon cover  
The little brooks over;  
The snow-clouds are up in the sky  
All ready for snowing;  
Dear Autumn is going,  
We bid her a loving good-by.

—Emile Poulsson.



Harvesting on a Western Canada Wheat Field.

### A Western Nursery.

The nursery business has hitherto been one of the very smallest lines in Manitoba. We have had agents enough from eastern nurseries of good repute, but somehow the results have come far short. Eastern plants do not take kindly to our soil and the roots are ruined by exposure on the road. One or two attempts have been made to fill the bill by means of home-raised stock, and in some lines Minnesota has done us good service. H. L. Patmore, for some years gardener at the Brandon Experimental Farm, took hold of a nursery there on his own account, at which one of our representatives made him a visit the other day. The free distribution from government sources has been in the past an obstacle to the profitable development of the nursery, but the possibility of growing with tolerable certainty such plants, having been demonstrated, intending growers will in future have to depend mainly on commercial sources of supply, and the local nurseryman will have a better chance. Mr. Patmore's experience all points that way. But difficulties come up that require to be guarded against. One such was the call last spring for cottonwoods for shelter purposes. Plants of this variety, quite hardy enough for Manitoba purposes, can be gathered from the mud flats of the Upper Missouri at Bismark and elsewhere, at a merely nominal cost. But the last year's agitation in behalf of free admission for this

stock took effect too late, and only \$130 worth was sold by Mr. Patmore and a few at Boissevain, because when they were at liberty to place orders the river had swollen to its summer volume, and the plants could not be got. Here comes the lesson for next year's business. Farmers who want shade trees for next spring should arrange to plow deeply now, harrow down and mulch so as to have the land in the very best trim for planting, and even the trouble of mulching with manure will not be lost. Place all orders in winter, thereby securing the plants in the best possible condition and at the lowest prices. Waiting till there is no chance of free plants from the government is the very worst way to set about planting. Too late planting on badly prepared land and neglect of cultivation afterwards are blamed by Mr. Patmore for nearly all the abortive planting of which we see and hear so much.

Besides supplying shade and fruit trees, Mr. Patmore shows marked success in his own handling of small fruits. Of strawberries he last year sold from 1,000 to 1,200 quarts at high figures. Besides sales, he is rapidly increasing his own crop area. Warfield is his strong variety. Raspberries are his mainstay in fruit. He is now growing three acres, strong, healthy plants all of them, and in the main season had 150 quarts a day for four weeks. He began July 1st and was shut down by frost in the middle

of September. Blackberries also do well and are grown freely. But he does not expect much success from random cultivation of small lots. Poor skill and uncertain care make poor results, and will go on doing so. Gooseberries are still rather uncertain and plums rather promising. He is trying to collect good sorts from the native bush. Apples may do, but at this elevation are only for experimental handling.

There is a growing demand for good spruces. Hardy perennials, such as peonies, tiger lilies and larkspurs, are finding much favor, as also are flowering shrubs. Altogether, there is a good demand for ornamental as well as useful plants, to add to the beauty of both town and country homes.

Window plants become unhealthy from various causes. Parasites fasten on them, and dust clogs their pores. The pots they grow in are sometimes to blame. Some gardeners maintain that glazed or painted pots are much better for plants set in windows than ordinary earthenware pots. In a hot sunny day the roots which are near the outside of the pot get baked. Plants in such pots cannot keep in good condition very long. The best way to avoid this damage is to cover the pots with moss or similar substance. If the pot is put inside another a few sizes larger, and the space filled with moss or sand, the outer pot will serve as a protection, or a board set on edge should be put between the pot and the sun.

### To Aid Tree Planting.

The division of Forestry of the U. S. Department of Agriculture has just issued an interesting circular on the subject of tree planting. The co-operative plan, announced in a former circular of the forestry division, by which farmers, lumbermen and others are assisted in handling forest lands, has been so well received that the division offers, in the latest circular, a similar co-operative plan to aid farmers and other land owners in the treeless regions of the West and wherever it is desirable to establish forest plantations. This is along right lines, and our Canadian government cannot wake up too soon to the importance of similar action in Canada. The Dominion Minister of Agriculture is now in the West and farmers should call his attention to the need of well-directed aid in the matter of tree planting on the farm homes of the prairie.

Since October, 1898, 40,000 acres of woodland have received attention at the hands of the U. S. forestry division. Applications have been received for assistance in the management of 1,500,000 acres, and attention is being given to them as rapidly as the resources of the division will permit. Public recognition of the success of better methods applied to the management of timber lands is rapidly increasing. Equal success must follow the application of such methods to the developing of forest plantations, wood lots, and even shelter-breaks upon the farm homes. Upon that fact the co-operative plan set forth in this circular is based.

For fuel and fencing, the wood lot and other forest plantings are equally desirable to dwellers on the plains. On E. Thartley's farm, near Lincoln, Neb., an acre of land set to willow has for several years provided all necessary fuel used on the farm, and to-day there is more standing timber on it than ever before. The planting is in a ravine of little value for general farming. A plantation of hardy catalpa, near Hutchinson, Kan., planted in the spring of 1892, began a year ago to reimburse the owner. The trees taken cut at that time, in thinning the plantation, were cut into fence posts. The trees removed averaged 18 feet in height, one of the tallest measuring 21 feet 9 inches.

By conserving the moisture and tempering the wind, forest plantations modify the local climate to a very marked degree. As the farmers of the plains come to recognize more fully the great indirect as well as direct value of forest plantations, wood lots, shelter belts and wind-breaks, scattered over the treeless regions, the result will prove of vast importance in the development of the West.

A drumhead cabbage grown by Mr. Home, Newmill-on-Teviot, when weighed the other morning, after being stripped of all soil and small roots, turned the scale at 71 lbs. This cabbage measured 6ft. 6in. in diameter when growing. Two others of similar dimensions may still be seen in the same garden.

### DON'T MISS THIS!

These Trees will Grow.

I have this year an exceptionally good stock of  
**FRUIT BEARING PLANTS AND  
TREE SEEDLINGS.**  
and offer for fall delivery Strong Seedling Trees at  
\$5.00 per 1000, or

**A Collection for \$5.00**

To consist of 100 maple or cottonwood seedlings, 100 southernwood or willow cuttings, for hedges, 100 raspberry (4 var.), 25 currant and gooseberry (4 var.), 6 rhubarb. The fruits are bearing sizes and the varieties the best suited to the climate.

**H. L. PATMORE, Brandon, Man.**

### Growing House Plants.

The ordinary furnace-heated house is a bad place in which to grow plants. The air seems to have had all the dampness removed, and that moist condition so conducive to a good growth in plants is not found. This may in a measure be overcome by means of evaporation, which, while not supplying in great amount the moisture, should do something toward relieving the bad condition of the atmosphere. Place jars of water in, around or about the furnace, hang buckets of water down inside the furnace pipes below the registers, or place them anywhere that rapid evaporation may be induced. Keep all the plants in light, airy locations, but away from drafts. Never consign a well grown-specimen palm to a corner of the room, though it may look better there. Its beautiful appearance will last a short time only in the dark, close place. It must seem strange to some, but the very best place in the house, if the temperature can there be maintained at an even point, is the kitchen, because of the constant evaporation of water as it puffs forth from the spout of the tea-kettle.

Fall leaves may be preserved by being pressed, dried and then ironed. Of course the ironing is done with a hot flat iron, over the bottom of which a piece of beeswax has been rubbed. Flowers may be treated in the same way with success. Be sure, however, not to press the leaves of flowers too heavily or too long with the hot iron. In pressing orchids, lilies and other blossoms that turn black when dead, immerse the stems in boiling water for some time before pressing the flowers.

Poverty wants little, luxury more, greed all.

### Pasture Lands for Black Sheep.

*By Basil C. d'Easum, Fort Saskatchewan, Alta.*

Catch a young Englishman, send him to an expensive school; bring him up with expensive tastes; let his habits be extravagant and humor them; teach him to believe that the world revolves for his benefit alone; give him a discriminating taste for various brands of liquors and cigars; turn him loose in London, let him have his fling and then—when he has succeeded in fully justifying all expectations by making a consummate ass of himself—ship him out to the colonies. Ship him out to the convenient colonies; the colonies ever full of "openings for young men;" the colonies full of pasture lands for the black sheep of the old country; the colonies where the young man may do well; nay, where the young man is sure to do well. Because he failed "at home," therefore, he must succeed "out there."

Read pamphlets; read the reports of emigration commissioners; listen to the golden, and expensive, words of agents who, on receipt of a "trifling premium," undertake to "place" young Englishmen in the Northwest. Read also the letters of the special correspondent of The Times, a clever but somewhat credulous lady who, unknowingly has written some misleading matter about the west. Read all these, and what will you learn? You will learn that the great Northwest is a land flowing with milk and honey; you will learn that thousands upon thousands of broad and fertile acres are waiting, waiting for the coming of the emigrant, whose sole knowledge of agriculture is probably confined to the sowing of wild oats.

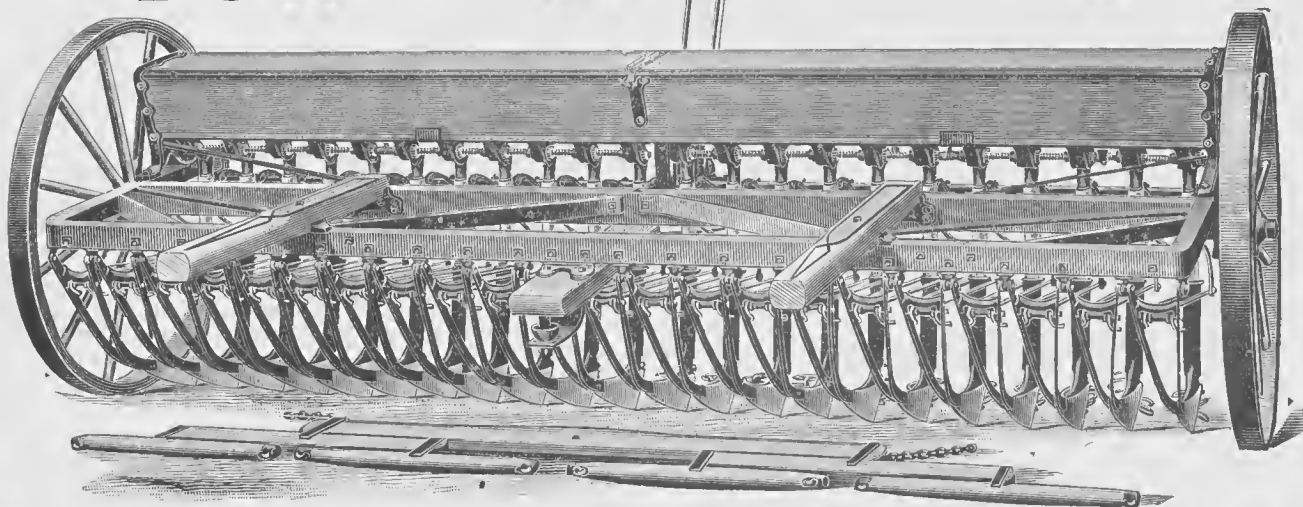
Now, is this style of emigrant really looked upon as a welcome addition to the population of the Northwest? Do the hearts of the "old-timers" go out to him and do they press him to their bosoms? Well, no—not to an alarming extent.

If the new-comer has a little money he will probably stay at some fifth-rate hotel in some aspiring little town, and the "old-timers" will condescend to drink with him, spin him improbable or uninteresting yarns and try to sell him worn-out cayuses or "out-law bronchos" at Tattersall prices. Then, when he is "broke," which will soon happen in a land where two glasses of beer cost twenty-five cents, then he may, as a great favor, get a place on some ranch or farm where he can do "chores" in return for his board. And may the Lord have mercy on his miserable soul!

"Chores!" Most fearsome word in any language! Get up in the middle of the night, temperature forty degrees below zero, and light the fires. That's a chore. Feed and water the horses and cattle late at night. That's another chore. Do all the hard, uninteresting and irritating work of the place during the day, be at everyone's beck and call. These are chores—a few of them, that is to say. For their name is legion, and farmers spend many sleepless nights, lying awake, trying to invent new and awful varieties of "chores."

Then the grateful farmer tells everybody that the English tenderfoot is not worth his salt. And salt is cheap. For the matter of that the English tenderfoot feels even cheaper than he is rated; necessarily he is somewhat awkward until his muscles become attuned to unaccustomed tasks. And at this time, unless some miracle happens, he is very likely to degenerate, as his self-respect (or self-conceit) falls like the thermometer, many, many

## DOWAGIAC SHOE DRILL

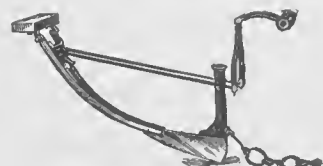


### THE GREATEST SUCCESS IN THE HISTORY OF GRAIN SEEDING MACHINERY

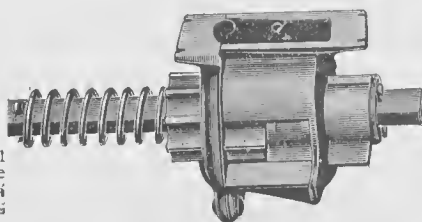
The closest fitted and most accurate feed in existence.

Lathe fitted, and the spring keeps all parts together even after years of wear.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.



This is the original and only genuine Dowagiac Seed Drill Shoe. L.



Look for the Sheaf of Wheat on the grain box, and do not accept an imitation for the real Dowagiac.

We are sole manufacturers, and no others are authorized to use the name.



*Dowagiac Manufacturing Co.*  
*Dowagiac, Michigan.*

U.S.A.

degrees below zero. His hands become rough and grubby—honest toil, perhaps; his hair is long and uncombed—manly independence of petty conventionalities; he becomes untidy in his dress and habits—free country, the west, where if a man chooses to shun the harmless, unnecessary soap-dish and brush his hair only on festival occasions it is merely to be taken as evidence that he is a working man and not "a dude."

Moreover he begins to maltreat the language of his birthright. Around him he hears people saying "I seen it," "I done it," "We was," etc., and gradually and almost insensibly he glides into the same slipshod style of speech. But what does it matter? Free country again; free to speak as you please. And the tenderfoot begins to wonder if anything matters; begins to wonder if the old notions learned in the old country may not have been wrong; old notions as to propriety of dress, speech and manners, the oil of politeness which makes the wheels of our social life run smoothly.

And when he looks around and sees the habits and customs (I very nearly wrote "manners," but remembered in time that the word would be wrong) of the average boy or girl brought up in an

derfoot who should be thankful that the "old-timers" permit him to breathe the air of this country at all. And I regret to say that cases do sometimes occur in which the farmer promises to pay wages but does not give anything beyond a few plugs of tobacco or a pair of mitts. Then the tenderfoot gets discouraged and sees no prospect of "getting forrarder;" and a discouraged man in the Northwest goes down hill like a boy on a toboggan slide.

But perhaps the tenderfoot takes up a homestead and lives in a "shack" (a hole at which an English pig would curl his tail with contempt), and if he can stand this life—I beg pardon, existence—for twenty or thirty years he may expect to scrape together by the sweat of his brow and the freezing of his nose, about as much money as his parents spent on his education. This is not an over-painted picture of the fate of many a young Englishman who comes to this country, unfit by breeding and training for the life which lies before him. It is not always fair to him to say that he should do better, to say that the young man must be lacking in moral backbone and stamina if he allows himself to degenerate into a mere laboring animal, deaf to ambition and to all that once appealed to him.

### Fodder Supply in Alberta.

The almost unprecedented rainfall in Alberta this year has interfered with the usual order of things in a number of ways. Perhaps its effects will be more immediately felt in the matter of the fodder supply than in almost every other respect. Hay in the past, has, as in Manitoba, been quite largely cut from the low-lying lands. Year succeeding year, with meteorological conditions very similar, has led to the farmers and ranchers depending continuously upon the same lands for their supply. But this year the calculations of hay-makers have been sadly upset. During the months of July and August, which are usually fine and dry—sometimes even too much so—showery weather prevailed so continuously as to so seriously delay operations that very little cutting was done. Of the little which was cut, considerable was lost before it was stacked, and some was stacked in such condition that its right keeping is a matter of question.

A few of the smaller farmers, to be sure, secured about as much as they needed, but there are not a few cases of men holding large contracts for hay-making, who at the beginning of September had



Galician Immigrants at Shoal Lake, Man.

American home, he sees the first fruits of the "what does it matter?" theory of the parents. At present the average American boy or girl has license to say anything or do anything that he or she may choose. Only one restriction is placed upon his liberty—shame that this should be so in a free country!—and this sole restriction is that he cannot, as yet, choose his own parents. So among the thorns in the tender flesh of the poor tenderfoot who does the "chores" may be counted the unlicked cubs in the household; bless their little hearts and souls, and may their bodies some day get the thrashings which their "what-does-it-matter" parents have neglected to give them.

And consider the pleasant, intellectual evenings, when the talk drones along, confined to crops, trails, horses and stock-raising. Yes; the natural history of the cow is exhaustive and palls upon one after a while. Oh! those dreary, long-winded yarns when the mittens and socks were steaming round the stove. Pointless and uninteresting as the lowing of oxen!

"Beefy face and grubby 'and ;

Lor ; wot do they understand ?"

This, of course, is looking at the matter from the point of view of the mere ten-

derfoot who should be thankful that the Black Sheep, after being sent out here in a well-sheared condition, will feed on green pastures and grow a snow-white fleece; the grass is short, for we keep our best ranges for our native born flocks. Old nations worship the fetish "Theory." But theory, in a new country, is not worth a dead dog. Experience, and personal experience, not hearsay evidence, is the only thing that should qualify a person to write or speak about the life in the Land of New Things.

It is a commonplace to say that the Northwest is a great country. It is a country with unlimited possibilities. I could write much on the bright side of the emigration question; it would be very easy for me to do so. But I think it only right to show the reverse side of the medal, a side which is little considered by those young fellows who come out here, brimful of hope, ambition and self-conceit, and of whom there are many who fall by the wayside, disheartened at the totally unexpected surroundings. Of course there are farmers and farmers. All are not alike; very many have all the comforts and luxuries of the most refined homes. The young tenderfoot may chance upon one of these—but then again he may not.

practically not secured a ton. Many of the sloughs which have been used the most extensively in former years are now under two or three feet of water and are beyond all hope so far as this year's crop is concerned. Upland hay, on the other hand, is good, and if the fine weather which prevailed from the 5th to the middle of September should continue, it is possible that a good deal of this may be secured.

The heaviness and greenness of the straw crop will offset the loss of hay to quite an extent amongst the farmers, and if this can all be saved in good shape it is doubtful if they will find the loss of hay a very great hardship. But it is somewhat different with the ranchers, and some of these fellows are going to have to hustle to secure the amount of hay they will require. The grass is so rank, however, that with only the usual snowfall and a freedom from storms, stock will be able to "rustle" a large proportion of feed.

"We decide the effect our surroundings shall have on us; out of the same soil the rose draws its fragrance and the nettle its sting."

## Best Timber in Speight Wagons.

If you have no dealer convenient, write directly to us for information.

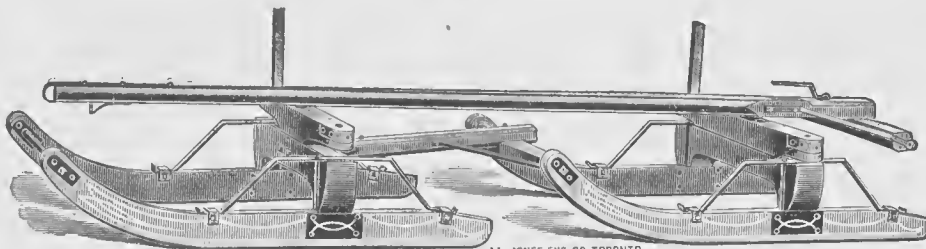
# The Speight One-Beam Bob-Sleigh

For general use in Manitoba, N. W. T. and northern part of Ontario. Furnished with regular bolsters; 38½, 40 or 42½ inches between stakes, or with log bunks and clevises.

2 in. Runner	2½ in. Steel or Cast Shoe	6 ft. long
2½ " 3	3 " 6	" "

Improved with Cast Channel Shoe projecting on each side of runner, protecting the woods and bolts.

Whiffletrees, Doubletrees and Neckyoke extra.



J. L. JONES ENG. CO. TORONTO.

THE SPEIGHT WAGON CO., Markham, Ont.

Dealers should write us for Catalogue and Prices.

## Mr. Gibbs' Threshing Experience.

"Stroike me bloomin' lucky," broke in a short, heavily-built young fellow who was one of the crowd outside the agency. "O'id 'ave to be bloody 'ungry afore Oi worked on another o' them farms. 'Struth, its a orful job! W'y lawst year I 'ires to a bloke hon the Hixelson rowd. 'Hit's a dead heasy job, threshin', 'e says, 'ye'll be buckin' straw arf o' the time an' droivin' power the other arf."

"All re 'hit, I sez, an' hout I goes. S'elp me Bob, Oi 'adn't never seen a farm afore in my loife, honly from a bloomin' troin-winder. Oi say, Batesy (Batesy was the man Mr. Gibbs was trying to interest), 'ave ye hever bucked strawr wi' twelve 'orses a runnin' it through one o' them machines on top of yer 'cad? Well, if that oint a 'ot 'ole!"

"Easiest job round the machine 'cept holdin' sacks," broke in a tall, lank youth, who looked as though he really might have worked one time or another.

"Heasy? The 'ell it's heasy," retorted the cockney lad excitedly. "W'y, O'id rawther shove a bleedin' truck to Billings' it markit hany day in the week! Oi would Batesy, s'elp me Gawd! Heasy! Ow 'eavins! Oi'll never forget me first hentree in to rooral loife. Oi can see 'em now hall a'standin' round the hold machine—twelve 'orses on the power an' a long bloke what 'ad a voice loike a roiven, a-standin' hon the power platform a-woivin' of 'is whip an' 'ollerin' to the 'orses."

"Get hup, 'ere! 'e says, 'Hup! hup! hup! Get hup 'ere—'e 'ad a 'orrible sing song voice, 'ad that droiver."

"The 'orses lays down on their bloomin' collars an' walks round, an' the hold machine begins 'ummin' loike a swarm o' bees. First she starts low down with a growlin' in 'er throwt, an' w'en the 'orses gets movin' loively she begins 'Bzzzzz—sizzzz—izzzzz—zzzzzz—ooo—ooooo—eee—eeeee, 'runnin' hup the bloomin' scoile till she stroikes 'oigh C, an' s'elp me 'Enery 'Awkins, she 'olds it longer than hany primer doner y' hever 'eerd. Then the toff what 'anls bundles hinto a 'ole in front, 'e drops a couple hin an' down she comes two hocaves, 'Eee—oooo—owwww—zzzzzz, 'han it was 'szzzz—zzzzzz—zzzzzz' till you couldn't 'ear yourself cough."

"Then the deluge howpended hup. Hover comes three ton o' strawr hall in a bunch, an' stroike me up a gum tree if Oi wasn't buried as 'oigh as me chin in strawr all the rest o' the mornin', till the chap as was a-feedin' of 'er drops 'is monkey-wrench hinto the 'ole by mistoike an' busted what 'e called 'er concave."

"O'id 'ad hall Oi wanted, of 'er by that toime, so Oi sticks me fork hinto the strawr,—it was twenty feet 'oigh a'reddy,—sloides down the back side of the stack and takes me bloomin' 'ook hover a plov ed field. They was hall a-workin' at the machine, so Oi 'ad a fair chawnce to 'ook it. Heasy! stackin' strawr heasy! Oi've 'ad hall Oi want o' them wheels. They're geared too bloody 'oigh for me." —Northwestern Miller.

## Thorold Cement at the Industrial.

One of the most interesting things for a farmer to see at the Toronto Industrial Exhibition was the concrete barn erected and occupied as an exhibit by the Estate of John Battle, Thorold. As an exhibit the building is unique, inasmuch as it is not merely a hint of what a barn might be, but is an actual barn in every sense of the word. The building is situated in a favorable portion of the stock grounds, and is 14x20 feet in size—as large as many barns in town; the floor, and the walls for five feet up, are of concrete, built with the Thorold cement; on these walls rests the frame superstructure, which is surmounted again by a hip-roof, covered with shingles. The frame portion is painted outside, and is dressed wood inside. Six windows afford ample light. Entering the front door, James Battle and John Battle, Jr., were found in charge, and explained intelligently the features of the building. At the rear was a cow-stall, full size, with concrete floor and gutter to receive the solid and liquid manure; while across the passage in the other corner was a horse-stall. In front of the cow-stall was an extra feature in the shape of a pig-pen—not as an essential feature of the barn, but as an exemplification of the suitability of their cement for this purpose also. The barn constituted a very important and interesting feature of the industrial show.

This firm are shipping immense quantities of cement to all parts of Ontario and the Western Provinces for the use of farmers in building dwellings, barns, pig-pens, cisterns, silos, etc., and have a large number of men travelling to instruct customers in the use of the cement for these purposes. It may not be known to readers generally, but it is a fact, that not a few commodious and handsome dwellings have been constructed with concrete, of which the Thorold cement is the binding and essential ingredient. Among these dwellings are those of W. H. Fry, ex-reeve of Pelham, whose fine home was built of concrete in 1876, and it is as good now as the year it was put up; the pretty one-storey residence of Joseph Harris, near Kerwood, Ont., built in 1896; the stores of W. F. For-

rest and R. Anderson at Atwood, Ont.; the great evaporating factory of J. W. Van-Dyke at Grimsby, and others. In fact, it would seem as if the coming house would be of concrete, as it is cheaper and better than brick. Lumber in a few years will be out of the question compared with this cheaper material. With the use of concrete, barn basements are easily made frost-proof, and of this class of building the barn on the exhibition ground is a fine illustration. It was visited by many thousands of interested farmers during the two weeks, who were deeply interested in the idea, and carried away with them the pamphlets of the firm dealing with the question of cement, its adaptabilities and how to use it, and giving many testimonials of those who have used it for every conceivable purpose.

The walls of the exhibition barn, it should be mentioned, are commenced three feet underground, and are built upward eight feet, requiring no stone foundation as under brick or frame buildings, the concrete being its own foundation, which is a very great advantage. The building will remain as a permanent exhibit on the grounds. It is the first time the Battle Estate has displayed their goods at the great industrial, and they certainly did it in an effective manner.

## Laid Down Grain.

Strong growth and occasional heavy rains have caused some amount of lodging this year, though our land is, as a rule, very free from sponginess. Silica is an important ingredient in straw and the popular idea is that he want of silica is to blame for weak straw. Some kinds of grain have stiffer straw than others, but the experiments made by Lawes and Gilbert at Rothamstead contradict this opinion. They showed that there may be plenty of silica and unless potash is there in sufficient quantity the straw will be weak. If a proper proportion of phosphoric acid and potash is in the land or the manure we use upon it the straw will be all right, if not, the time will come when chemicals must be used to maintain the balance.

Dauphin, Sept. 20, 1899.

North-West Fire Insurance Co.  
G. O. Woodman, Esq.,  
Sec.-Manager.

Dear Sir,—Re Policy 20732.—Your favor of the 15th to hand, enclosing cheque for one hundred and eighty-eight dollars, and for which please accept my thanks, Yours truly, GEO. BAKER.





### October Woods.

The frost has opened the chestnut burrs,  
And the nuts fall lazily, two and three,  
The squirrel chatters, the partridge whirs,  
And the red-capped woodpecker hores his tree.  
Oh, lightly and lightly the hirc leaves float,  
Like golden butterflles loosed in Spring;  
And bright as the sails of a fairy boat  
The walnut leaves take wing.  
Now come, now come, far down the lane  
The asters heckon, the robins call!  
The shrunken brook grows broad again,  
And leaps in a laughing waterfall.  
Over the stile and over the bridge,  
Adown the path where the meek cows  
stray,  
By glen and hollow and windy ridge  
Let us follow the woodland way.  
See! how the marvellous cloth of gold—  
A Tyrian tapestry woven fine—  
Wide as we wander is still unrolled,  
Rustling under your feet and mine!  
The breathe of the woodland is joy to  
breathe—  
The mingled odors of leaf and flower,  
And clustering fruit where the wild vines  
wreathe  
The oak tree's mossy tower.  
Softly into the vistaed wood  
Through painted windows the sunbeams  
smile;  
The hushed winds walk in pensive mood  
Down many a solemn Gothic aisle.  
The golden clouds hang low in air,  
Wrapped in their folds the late sun rests;  
And the tall trees stand as if in prayer  
With their heards upon their breasts.  
—Ida Whipple Benham.

### A Ward of the State.

He was an unattractive boy, undersized and lean, with a sulky mouth, and a heavy frown between his eyes. He was trudging home from school, walking with head bent, shoulders stooped, and a general vagabondish look about him.

When he went into the house where he lived, a little girl came running to meet him. His face lighted up when he saw her, and he thrust his hand into his pocket and brought up something that looked like a bunch of dried leaves.

"See what fell off the elm tree," he said. "It's a cocoon, and we'll keep it till spring and see what kind of a butterfly comes out of it." He put it back into his pocket after he had looked at it. The child's mother sat sewing at a window. She was a pleasant-faced woman and had listened to the boy with a smile. Now she spoke.

"Won't you bring in the wood, Jehosaphat?" she said, in a kindly voice. "You forgot it this morning, and I have had to bring some in myself."

The boy gave some inarticulate reply and slouched out of the room.

At the tea-table the little girl's father spoke pleasantly to the boy, telling him some piece of his farm news, but the boy was unresponsive. Only once he spoke, coloring, and hanging his head lower than usual. "Can—do people ever change their names?"

Why, yes, they told him; they knew of people who had done so.

After that the boy lapsed into moody silence.

It was a week or two later that there was a commotion in the school-house yard during the afternoon recess. A young woman was seen going into the school-house. The children stopped their play and stared after her. "Is she the State Lady?" they whispered to each other. A number of them looked more excited and important than the rest; they were wards of the State, who were boarded at different farm-houses in the district.

The "State Lady" was the visiting inspector, who came around occasionally to see how her charges fared. She stayed through the last session of school, listening to the children's recitations. Then they were dismissed and went trooping home.

As the State visitor left the school-house a small figure came from the shadow of the doorway and ran up to her. "May I speak to you, Miss Chamberlain?"

She turned and looked at him. "Why, certainly," she said. "This is Jehosaphat, isn't it?" she added, kindly.

"Yes'm."

She smiled down upon him, wondering what was coming. He had been one of her puzzling cases, and she hardly knew what to make of him. He was very evidently discontented, but try as she might, she never could find out the cause of it. She would ask him if Mr. and Mrs. Bryant were not kind to him, and he would answer, "Yes'm," in his soft drawl. "Did he have to work too hard?" "No, m'm." "Did he have enough to eat?" "Yes'm." "Was he ever punished unjustly?" "No, m'm."

She questioned Mr. and Mrs. Bryant. He was a good boy, they maintained. He didn't seem very happy, but they didn't know what the reason was. He never talked much, but he was always good to little Ada; they always felt safe about her if he was with her.

His teacher said that he might easily be the best scholar in school if only he took any interest in his studies; as it was, he was the best reader she had.

Altogether, he was something of a problem, and Miss Chamberlain waited expectantly to hear what he had to say.

But Jehosaphat seemed to find it hard to begin. He walked slowly along by her side as if of half a mind to run away.

Finally, with desperate courage, he looked up into her brown eyes. "Some folks, sometimes, change their names," he blurted out.

Miss Chamberlain looked surprised.

"Well?" she said.

He was looking down on the ground again. "I—I wish you'd get mine changed for me," he said, in a low, pleading voice.

"But, my dear boy—" she began.

He interrupted her, speaking quickly at last. "You don't know what I've gone through, all on account of my name. Ever since I can remember, everybody's laughed at me about it, and the boys at school call me everything they can think of—Joss Sticks, Old Hoss, Fatty, and—and everything, and I can't think of half of 'em now, and—and sometimes it don't seem as though I could stand it. How'd you like to be named Jehosaphat Plunkett? I—I want you to change it."

She put out her plump white hand and laid it gently on his shoulder. "My dear little boy," she said, "you don't know what you are asking. Suppose the State should change your name, as you wish. There are ever and ever so many other boys and girls under its care, and suppose they should hear about you and should all want to have their names changed. The State boards and clothes you, and you can't expect it to do more than that. No, I am sorry, but if you want your name changed you will have to wait till you are older and can earn the money for it yourself."

Her heart smote her as she saw the boy's disappointment. "Come," she said, "let us sit down on the rock. Now that we are having a talk together, there are some other things I want to say to you."

They went and sat down side by side.

"I don't blame you a bit for wanting your name changed. I know it must be hard to bear. But every one has hard things to bear, and I want you to be brave

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BRANDON, MAN.

and bear yours like a man. I want you to forget about your name all you can, and the best way to do that is to be busy. You are almost old enough to work for your own board, and it would be a good idea for you to begin to get ready for that. You help Mr. and Mrs. Bryant, don't you?"

"I bring in the wood."

"Yes; and what else?"

"Nothing, except look after Ada a little."

Miss Chamberlain raised her eyebrows.

"Is that all they require of you?"

"Yes'm."

"No wonder you are unhappy. You must begin right away to do more. A great many of my boys, your age, help ever so much about the farm—milk, pull weeds, and other things. I never suspected that you had nothing to do but bring in wood. Mrs. Bryant said you worked. Now, you don't want to be a lazy boy. If you change your name and get a nice one, you want to be as good as your name, don't you? I thought so. And you will keep your eyes wide open after this, and see every chance there is to help Mr. and Mrs. Bryant, who have been so kind to you. You must work at school, too. Your

teacher tells me that you might be a good scholar if you would only try."

She drew out her watch and looked at it. "I must go now," she said, rising. She held out her hand to him. "I shall expect to see a great improvement in you the next time I come around. You must make me proud of you." He looked up at her with sorrowful eyes, and she bent and kissed him before she turned and went down the road alone.

He stood watching her, and when she reached the corner and looked back and waved her hand, he waved his in return. Then he walked slowly home.

He was bitterly disappointed. He had hoped that the State Lady would agree at once to his proposal, that he would tell her the name he had chosen, and that she would attend to the details, if there were any. He had spent much time in deciding on a name, and had finally selected Reginald Ferdinand St. Clair as just to his taste. It had not occurred to him that the process of changing his name involved any expense. He saw the justice of everything Miss Chamberlain had said, and as he went home he made up his mind that he would follow her suggestion and earn the money with which to change his name.

In the days that followed, Miss Chamberlain's little speech was constantly in his thoughts. He set about devising means of earning money. He knew it would not be right to earn it of Mr. Bryant, for very soon he would have to do work enough to pay for his board. He must find things to do for the other neighbors. And here came a difficulty; he did not know how to do any kind of work. The Bryants had thought him rather delicate, and had, with intended kindness, let him spend his time almost as he liked.

When Jehosaphat recognized this first difficulty he was almost discouraged, but he thought of Reginald Ferdinand St. Clair, set his teeth, and went and asked Mr. Bryant to teach him to milk.

At school, also, he began to do better work. It would never do for Reginald to be ignorant. His teacher noticed the improvement and took special pains to help him.

All through the winter he worked hard. He tried to find things to do for the neighbors, but most of them had boys of their own, and even when he did get a chance to chop kindlings or shovel snow, he was paid but a few cents for it.

So, when spring came, all he had to show for his labor was fifty cents. It was disheartening, but the thought of Reginald Ferdinand St. Clair gave him courage.

As warm weather came on, there was more to do. Now and then he had an opportunity to pick stones, or lead a horse to plough. There was also more to do at the Bryants', and he worked there conscientiously, though Mr. Bryant was very easy with him. When, on Saturday afternoon, Mr. Bryant would say, "Well, I guess you've done enough for to-day; you'd better go now and have a good time," it would be the signal for Jehosaphat to run to some neighbors and work furiously till tea time, when he would return home with his earnings held tightly in his hand. Evenings he was so tired that he would fall asleep over some book that formerly would have kept him awake till late; then he would go to his room, tumble into bed and sleep soundly till morning.

As the strawberry season came on, his studies at school suffered. He stuck to them doggedly, but his outdoor work made him dull and sleepy. His teacher, not understanding the situation, took him to task for his deficiencies, and then he carried his books home and tried harder than ever to study.

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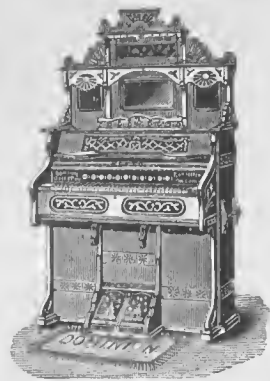
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Vacation began early that year, so for more than a week Jehosaphat could spend most of his time picking strawberries for Mr. Mason, who had a large fruit farm. He would get up early and do his chores at the Bryants', walk the half mile to the Masons', and be ready to go to work with the other pickers. During that time, his earnings mounted up surprisingly and his hopes were high.

After the picking was over, he was very tired, and Mrs. Bryant flatly refused to call him mornings, saying that he must sleep and get rested. He made a strong effort to wake early, but when he opened his eyes he would find the sun streaming into his room. He would dress hastily and go down, but half his work would have been done by Mr. Bryant, and he would feel that he ought to make it up in some way.

Thus two weeks went by, and he had earned nothing, so, although he hated to do it, he took a dollar from his savings and bought an alarm clock.

By the first of September, besides having the satisfaction of knowing that he had helped Mr. Bryant more than enough to pay his board, Jehosaphat had earned nearly ten dollars. And then little Ada had a birthday. Jehosaphat counted over his money, and pondered on what he should do. He wanted to give Ada a present, and yet,—his name.

Somehow, in the past summer, his name had not troubled him as much as it used to. He disliked it as much as ever, but the boys had let him alone and he had heard hardly one of the objectionable epithets. Still, he was very anxious to be Reginald Ferdinand St. Clair, and it seemed very near now. He wondered how much it would cost. He wanted very much to get Ada a present.

Yes, he finally decided, he would do it, and he guessed there would be enough left for his name. So he took two dollars and a half and went to the village to get the present. He bought the little carriage and beautiful wax doll he had set his mind on, and was just starting away from the store when he saw Judge Weymouth on the other side of the street. Now was a good chance to speak to him.

"How much does it cost for a person to change his name, Judge Weymouth?" he panted.

The Judge was in a hurry. "Oh, ten or fifteen dollars," he answered, and passed on without stopping.

Jehosaphat went home more cast down than he had been for a long time. School began in two days, and there would be few chances to earn. He would do well if he made up his ten dollars by spring, and then he might have to get five more. If he hadn't bought the alarm clock and the present, there would have been ten dollars. He went into the house sadly and gave Ada her present, but when he saw her delight he smiled happily, and told himself that he could wait about his name just as well as not.

The teacher hardly knew him when she came back to school. He had grown taller and larger; he now had a frank, winning expression on his sunburned face, and his grey eyes were bright and clear. He had thought over his last winter's work and had decided to do differently this year. He would devote himself to his studies and not try to earn much, then during the summer vacation he could easily make up the fifteen dollars.

So he studied and read and worked hard for promotion. His farm work, after his year of training, came easy to him, every one was kind to him, and at the end of the spring vacation he was sure of the wished for promotion.

Then, after the spring term, came the busy summer, and he worked to such purpose that by September he had twenty dollars. And one day, with his money in his pocket, he went to see Judge Weymouth.

When he came away the money was still in his pocket, and anger and disappointment were in his heart. The Judge had not been in a pleasant temper. "One name is as good as another if you only behave yourself. But if you are bound to do it—let me see; you'll have to go to the court—Who are your guardians?" sharply.

"The State."

"Ah! Have you said anything to Miss Chamberlain about it?"

"Yes, sir. She said the State couldn't."

"Well, then," snapped the Judge, "you'll have to wait until you are twenty-one," and with that he swung back to his desk, closing the interview.

For a few days Jehosaphat was moody and irritable; then he reflected that such conduct would not be becoming to Reginald Ferdinand St. Clair. So he cheered up and carried his money to Mr. Bryant and asked him what he had better do with it. Mr. Bryant advised putting it in the bank and Jehosaphat did so.

That winter the teacher talked to Jehosaphat about sometime going to college. The more he thought of it, the better he liked the idea. It would take up the time till he was twenty-one, and then he could start out with a new name and a college education.

So, summers he worked and saved for this new object.

Before he took his final examinations, he had changed his mind about the new name he was to have. He decided that Reginald Ferdinand St. Clair was not just suited to him, and he concluded that if the Bryants made no objection he would take the name of John Bryant.

The years went by, and Jehosaphat graduated from the college with honors.

It was the next fall that Mr. Bryant died, and Jehosaphat undertook the management of the farm and the care of Mrs. Bryant and Ada.

After he was twenty-one, he had thought occasionally about changing his name, but he kept putting it off, for one reason and another, and at last almost forgot

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about it. He began to think it true, what Judge Weymouth had said.

He began to be known as a progressive, hard working young farmer. He provided liberally for Mrs. Bryant's comfort, and gave Ada the musical education she longed for.

Then, after several years, he spoke of his early hopes and ambitions. It was to Ada he told the story.

"I had really given up all idea of changing my name," he said, at the end of the recital, "but now you have made things different, and I think it ought to be done. It is too much to expect you to bear such a name."

"No, it isn't," she answered earnestly. "There isn't another name I'd be half so proud of."

There was a happy light in his eyes as he said, "If that is the way you feel, I will remain Jehosaphat Plunkett to the end of the chapter."—National Stockman and Farmer.

## Candy Cooked in Paper.

Take a sheet of very heavy glazed writing paper, make it into a square box by folding and pinning the corners securely. Turn into it a cup of granulated or brown sugar, set in the stove and quickly turn in about a third cup of boiling water. Let boil until it hairs when lifted with a spoon then add nuts of any kind preferred, or almond flavoring. It is also good with peppermint or wintergreen flavoring added just after taking from the stove. Then set out doors to cool. It is quite a curious sight to see the sugar boiling in its little white house. You would think the paper would burn, but it will not. Be sure to have the candy boiled enough before cooling, else it may be sticky.

## Points in Cake Making.

That the proper baking of cake is much more largely a matter of experience than direction goes without saying, but aside from that one operation success in cake making depends upon strict adherence to certain facts and rules which can be easily learned and followed:

Good cake needs the best material.

Use fine granulated sugar unless the recipe calls for powdered or brown, sweet butter, fresh eggs, and pastry flour.

Have a graduated measuring cup and measure every ingredient accurately. A cupful of flour or sugar is no more than a cupful of milk.

For baking powder or other dry material, a teaspoonful means a rounded, not a heaping measure.

A wooden spoon with long perforations is the best for creaming butter.

A Dover or other similar egg beater is good for the yolks of eggs, but a wire whip is best for whites.

Eggs should always be cold. If the whites do not whip easily add a pinch of salt.

Butter must be creamed. If it is very cold heat the bowl slightly, but not enough to melt the butter. Butter creams more easily before the sugar is added.

Sift flour once, then measure, add the baking powder, and sift twice more.

Stirring cake is one thing, beating it is quite another. To stir a cake is to mix the ingredients by a motion round and round the bowl; to beat one is to whip into it all the air it will hold by a succession of quick strokes across the bowl. Always stir cake in one direction, and never after it has been beaten. The latter is sure to break the air bubbles and detract from its lightness.

Have everything in readiness and the oven properly heated before commencing

to mix cake, and do not suspend operations until completed nor let it stand after the baking powder is added.

Granite pans hold too much heat to be good for cake. Either butter the pan and dredge thickly with flour, rapping off all that is loose, or else line it with oiled paper.

Better have the oven a little cool than too hot. A cake should never brown before it rises. If the oven proves too hot, place a brown paper over the cake, and check the heat by the dampers or by lifting a stove lid. The steam from a vessel of water set in the oven to lower the temperature is sure to injure a delicate cake.

Layer cakes require a hotter oven than any other kind; pound or fruit cake, a cool, even heat; and most other kinds of loaf cake, a moderate oven.

Light, delicate cakes are the most desirable for warm weather use, especially as accompaniments for ice cream and all chilled desserts.—Demorest's.

## How We Should Sleep.

In the matter of sleep there are as many peculiar things as there are about eating—what is one man's food is another man's poison. This much is generally known, and accepted by standard authorities on the subject, that tall or bulky people require more sleep than others, and that women can get along on much less sleep than can men. As with animals human beings sleep much longer and heartier in the winter than at any other times. People of extreme old age require as much sleep as infants, and it is beneficial to both classes if they can sleep one-half the time, or even a greater proportion. There is one thing I would like to impress upon everyone, and that is, it is positively injurious for any one to sleep longer than is actually necessary.

### The Weaver.

Beside the loom of life I stand  
And watch the husy shuttle go;  
The threads I hold within my hand  
Make up the filling; strand on strand,  
They slip my fingers through, and so  
This web of mine fills out apace,  
While I stand ever in my place.

One time the woof is smooth and fine,  
And colored with a sunny dye;  
Again the threads so roughly twine  
And weave so darkly line on line  
My heart misgives me. Then would I  
Fain lose this web—begin anew—  
But that, alas I cannot do.

Some day the web will all be done,  
The shuttle quiet in its place,  
From out my hold the threads be run;  
And friends at setting of the sun  
Will come to look upon my face,  
And say: "Mistakes she made not few,  
Yet wove perchance as best she knew."

—The Independent.

### The Wonderful Century.

This is the title of a recent work by the English scientist, James Russell Wallace. "It may perhaps be termed," he writes, "an appreciation of the century—of what it has done and what it has left undone. The attempt has been made to give short descriptive sketches of those great material and intellectual achievements which especially distinguish the nineteenth century from any and all its predecessors, and to show how fundamental is the change they have effected in our life and civilization. A comparative estimate of the number and importance of these achievements leads to the conclusion that not only is our century superior to any that have gone before it, but that it may be best compared with the whole preceding historical period. It must, therefore, be held to constitute the beginning of a new era of human progress."

The author tells not only of the marvellous successes of the nineteenth century, but also of its failures, giving a complete picture of the times and the development of modern civilization. With some of his conclusions all may not agree, but every reader of the book will find his arguments pro and con interesting and instructive.

Taking first the inventions and practical appliances of science which are new we have:

1. Railways, which have revolutionized land travel and the distribution of commodities.

2. Steam navigation, which has done the same thing for ocean travel, and has besides led to the entire reconstruction of the navies of the world.

3. Electric telegraphs, which have produced an even greater revolution in the communication of thought.

4. The telephone, which transmits, or, rather reproduces, the voice of the speaker at a distance.

5. Friction matches, which have revolutionized the modes of obtaining fire.

6. Gas lighting, which enormously improved outdoor and other illumination.

7. Electric lighting, another advance, now threatening to supercede gas.

8. Photography, an art which is to the external forms of nature what printing is to thought.

9. The phonograph, which preserves and reproduces sounds as photography preserves and reproduces forms.

10. The Roentgen rays, which render many opaque objects transparent, and open up a new world to photography.

11. Spectrum analysis, which so greatly extends our knowledge of the universe that by its assistance we are able to ascertain the relative heat and chemical constitution of the stars, and ascertain the existence and measure the rate of motion

of stellar bodies, which are entirely invisible.

12. The use of anaesthetics, rendering the most severe surgical operations painless.

13. The use of antiseptics in surgical operations, which has still further extended the means of saving life.

Turning from these inventions of the nineteenth century to see what is comparable in the preceding centuries, we find the development of the steam engine from the rude machines of Newcomen to the powerful engines of Boulton and Watt. The telescope is an early discovery, as are also the barometer and the thermometer. In the fifteenth century the invention of printing was of great importance, as was the earlier invention of the mariner's compass. In prehistoric times we have the invention of the Indian or Arabic numerals, leading to arithmetic and algebra, and also the discovery of alphabetical writing.

The author next considers theoretical discoveries, extending our knowledge of man and of the universe, that have been made in this wonderful nineteenth century. He enumerates twelve, as against seven, made in all preceding ages. The nineteenth century, then, has twenty-four discoveries and inventions, practical and theoretical, considered together, as against fifteen in all the preceding ages, that have come down to the present time—warrant enough assuredly for calling this the wonderful century.

In contrast to these successes a number of failures are enumerated. First amongst these the author considers the neglect of phrenology, which he believes to be the true science of the mind. "Its practical uses in education," he writes, "in self-discipline, in the reformatory treatment of criminals, and in the remedial treatment of the insane, will give it one of the highest places in the hierarchy of the sciences; and its persistent neglect and obloquy during the past sixty years will be referred to as an example of the almost incredible narrowness and prejudice which prevailed amongst men of science at the very time they were making such splendid advances in other fields of thought and discovery." Among the faults of failures of the age he places the opposition to hypnotism and physical research; militarism, the curse of civilization; the demon of greed inciting men to a terrible struggle for wealth; and the reckless plundering of the earth of forest and mineral treasures that have been ages obtaining their growth.

The nineteenth century is wonderful in its material and intellectual progress, and yet it has developed most alarming social and moral evils. While a few men and women possess enormous wealth and live in unprecedented luxury, there are millions who suffer untold miseries because lacking the bare necessities of life. While we know well the laws and sources of health, we permit the bulk of our population to live and work under conditions

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that shorten existence. We care more for money than for human life and virtue. In spite of our wonderful progress in labor-saving machinery, the struggle for existence is fiercer than it has ever been.

### How to Help the Eyes.

Whenever your organs of the sight feel weak, do not claw at them with your knuckles; you must massage your eyes the same way as you would the stronger parts of the body. They need help from the hands, but this help must be administered in a very gentle and delicate manner.

John Quincy Adams had a way of treating his eyes which, it is said, preserved their vision to old age without the help of spectacles. This was to place his thumb and forefinger each upon the eyelid and gently rub them toward the nose a number of times each day. The action encourages the circulation of blood in that locality, does away with the tiny spots that sometimes float before the vision, and prevents that flattening of the lenses which causes dimness of sight at a certain focus. It is wonderful how much good can be done the eyes of people of all ages by using this simple exercise ten or fifteen minutes each day.

### A New Use for Oil Cloth.

The smoke and dust of a kitchen are usually quite apparent on its walls if not removed every few weeks. This is much easier suggested than achieved when the walls are papered or ceiled unless a good coat of varnish has finished either method. Some genius has discovered that table oilcloth can be hung on a plastered wall as easily as paper if the plaster is added to the flour paste. The first cost will probably be double that of papering, but its lasting qualities, together with the ease of cleansing, will go a long way toward offsetting the extra expense. Then no one can question the hygienic value of oilcloth over paper as a wall covering for kitchens, bath rooms, pantries or back halls and stairways or the saving in strength to the one who must do the work of cleaning it.

"All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy," so runs the old adage. Fathers on the farm often forget this and by and by when Jack wants to quit the farm, father is surprised, perhaps grieved or offended. Work won't hurt the boys, but see that they have play also, plenty of happy play. Join them in their pleasures whenever it is possible to do so, for it will do both them and you good.

He who throws the dice of destiny  
Though with a sportive and unthinking hand,  
Must abide the issue.—Alex. Smith.



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## Hunting Wild Hogs.

Colonel Dan Watters, the best-known all-round hunter of wild game in the mountains and canyons of Southern California and Arizona, came home the other day, after a brief season of hunting down the Colorado river from Yuma to the Gulf of California. He tells a good story of his experience among the droves of wild hogs along the tule lands on the banks of the Lower Colorado. It is as follows:—

"Dangerous wild hogs? Holy smoke, they are the most tremendous, powerful and fiercest beasts in the whole United States. You never saw or heard anything like them. Why, the old boars can kill a grizzly bear in no time. They are quicker than chain lightning, never see human beings more than once in a few years, and would tackle a drove of elephants without a second's thought. They'd charge the very devil. Don't know anything but fight for a living. They've got tusks that are over half a foot long and as sharp as needles. They could rip open a rhinoceros quicker than you can think, and they have the biggest mouths full of the most awful teeth I've ever seen in any menagerie. When they are wounded, whew! it is like an animated cyclone. If any of you people go down the Colorado to hunt, and you shoot one of the Blythe wild boars, you've got to shoot to kill or hunt a big tall tree in the best time any human being ever made, or you are a goner, sure. Don't climb a sapling, for a boar would soon dig it up by the roots and then rip you to pieces. Don't forget when hunting old boars to keep near a tree which you can climb quick.

"When three of the most intelligent half-breed Yuma Indians proposed to take me on a boar hunt I accepted readily enough, but had no idea what kind of sport and excitement I was going to have. I had heard hunters tell of the danger in shooting those boars, but I discounted half what they said, for I never believed a hog such as we see around our ranches could ever grow so lively and fierce as the hunters told about. I had no idea that it would beat bear hunting. So the Yuma half-breeds and I got up early one morning, while we were down the river, and went up into a sparsely settled foothill district, to drop over, as I supposed, a hog or two in the course of the day. It was plain when we got among the trees that some swine had been feeding there, but we could not see hide or bristle of them. We turned the big dogs loose and in less than twenty minutes we heard a deep bay over on the right about a quarter of a mile.

"In a few moments I heard a crash in the undergrowth, and a savage grunt and snort, and out started a big sow and two half-grown pigs. Just as the sow appeared over a slight elevation, about 150 feet away, I fired and keeled her over. The pigs stood still a minute until they caught sight of me, when they charged furiously. I knocked one of them over before they had made 25ft., but the other kept right on, the very picture of demoniacal rage, with foam flying from his jaws and his teeth and tusks snapping like castnets. Luckily I had placed myself under a low-branched live oak tree, and I lost no time in putting myself out of the reach of the savage beast. The tree was a thick, spreading oak, and I was safe enough to take things easy. I had swung my Winchester over my shoulder before I ascended the tree and one shot from my gun settled the hog.

"About 200 yards away I could see Jack, my Yuma savage, leaning against a sapling which was not over five or six inches in diameter. Attracted by the

rush of the hogs, Jack drew away from the tree, just as a tremendous old boar darted out of the underbrush about 50 yards distant. Jack saw him coming like a literal cyclone, and, without considering, shot at him. The first shot struck the boar fairly between the eyes, but it might as well have been fired into a monitor for all the harm it did. The bullet flattened like putty and did no further damage than to more thoroughly enrage the boar. When he saw the Indian he gave a fierce snort and started for him with the foam flying from his mouth and his fierce little eyes glinting with devilish ferocity. Jack had not time to reload his gun, which was a muzzle-loader, and if it had been a breech-loader the Indian would probably have forgotten the fact in his terror; however, he didn't forget Watters' advice. He skinned up a tree, but, unluckily, it was a sapling barely big enough to hold his weight. The boar didn't stop in his charge, but ran full tilt into the sapling, shaking it so badly that the Indian had all he could do to hang on.

"When the boar found he couldn't knock the tree down by sheer force he deliberately went to work in another way. He walked around the tree three or four times, until he seemed to have found a spot in which to begin operations, when he stopped and began to dig and tear up the ground with his long snout, and to tear and bite off the roots with his long tusks. It was plainly evident that something would have to be done pretty quick or our mess would be one short. Poor Jack was hanging on and yelling with all his might, and every yell appeared to add to the rage of the old boar.

"Calling to Jack to stop yelling and to hang onto the tree, I prepared to let the brute have a bullet. The distance was about 150 yards, and as it took a close shot to effect anything against the tough hide of an old boar, I made preparations by standing on a big limb of the live oak tree and resting my gun on another, about on a level with my shoulders. My first shot struck the boar behind the shoulder, but as he had stood quartering toward me, the only result was to tear out a big piece of his hide along his side, inflicting a painful, but not dangerous wound. When the boar felt the sting of the bullet he made for the tree I was in. He must either have caught a glimpse of me or have seen the smoke of the shot. Calling to the Indian to slip down out of the little tree and make for a big one, I turned my attention to the boar.

"When he came up I saw that he was a tremendous old fellow with tusks at least six inches in length. His eyes glistened with rage, and his bristles stood out like wires as he charged the tree and began to tear the bark in great chips from its sides for several feet above the ground. After tearing away for several minutes the brute stopped and began to root up the ground and tear and bite at the roots of the tree, but evidently soon satisfied himself that they were too large and too numerous to dispose of in that way, and he again went to the body of the tree. There was no danger of his succeeding in that undertaking, but, after watching him for a short time, I determined to finish the affair. It took half a dozen shots at close range to kill the brute, and I am satisfied that there would not have been one chance in ten of escaping that way had I been on the ground.

"The whip-like cracks of guns off to the left told plainly that Ben and John, my other half-breed Indian companions, were also having their share of the sport. I got down and went to the tree where Jack was roosting, and told him to come down, as the old boar was dead. We quietly approached the quarter from which the sound of the shooting came,

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and about 500 yards distant we suddenly saw a little opening about 100 yards in circumference. On the opposite side of this opening we saw a wide-spread live oak, from which puffs of smoke were slowly drifting upward. Beneath and around the tree were about a dozen wild hogs, snorting and grunting with rage, and creating a pandemonium of sounds as they bit and tore at the tree and tried to reach the men by jumping upward. Three of the lot were tremendous boars, while the others were sows and half-grown pigs.

"Selecting a tree within easy shooting distance, Jack and I climbed into its branches and opened fire. In a few minutes not a living hog could be seen, and as none of them had ever undertaken to run away, we knew that between us we had wiped out the lot. When we went to the tree Ben and John had descended, and were standing in the centre of a ring of thirteen hogs. John was unarmed, and he explained the fact by saying that when he fired his first shot he was some distance away from the tree and had been pursued so closely that he was forced to drop his gun in order to make the tree in which Ben had climbed as soon as he saw the big drove coming.

"We killed seventeen wild hogs, five of which were boars of the largest size. It was, said Ben, the biggest slaughter of wild hogs he had taken part in for several years. We knocked the tusks out of the jaws of the biggest boars with a hatchet which Ben carried in his belt, and when we measured them we found that one pair was nearly eight inches in length. We cut up two of the smallest hogs and carried the best of the meat back to Ben's flat-

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boat, but we found, as he told us, that the flesh of even the youngest wild hogs had a rank and musky odor, which rendered it unpalatable. We remained down the river and among the mountains there for a full week, and had some splendid shooting, but I had my fill of boar hunting, although the Yuma Indians urged me every day to go for another time with the porkers. During the last days we were down there we got over 100 wild ducks and fifty wild geese, besides no end of quail."—The Globe Democrat.

## Infant Tyrannies.

There is much truth in the statement of a recent writer in the New York Ledger that "a baby can be a dear little comfort or a dear little tyrant."

Of course a mother must do differently with a sick baby from what she can with a strong child, but it is the baby of average health and strength that we are discussing. A baby who is never rocked, either in his mother's arms or in a crib, will never expect it, and will go to bed as happily and peacefully as any older person. A child who has been accustomed to rocking up to a year or even two years can be broken of it so he will go quietly to his bed, but it will take time and patience to accomplish it. There is so much in habit from babyhood to old age.

The little one soon realizes whether he can secure what he desires by crying or not. It does not take him long to learn whether he rules the family or whether when mamma says "no" she means it. It is a pitiful thing to see a child of two years who is a miniature woman and who rules the house with an iron hand.

How true it is that when love rages common sense is extinct.

## The Value of Fruits.

Fruits are of great value in many forms of disease, says Modern Medicine, because of the acids which they contain. These acids, when taken into the blood, break up some of the compounds of waste substances which have been formed, and thus give rise to an increased secretion of these substances through the kidneys. In this way fruits are a great advantage in the treatment of rheumatism, gout, gravel, and all the different morbid conditions which accompany the so-called uric acid diathesis. The observations of Haig respecting the relation of uric acid to neurasthenia give to fruit a great dietetic value in this disease. He has shown that neurasthenia is almost always the result of the accumulation within the system of tissue wastes largely in the form of uric acid. The free use of fruit aids in the elimination of these poisons, not only by breaking up the compounds which they form within the body, but by stimulating the kidneys to increased normal activity.

Remembering the interesting fact pointed out by Bouchard, that rheumatism is really a toxemia, resulting from the decomposition of food stuffs, in a diluted or prolapsed stomach, we may also attribute the beneficial effects of a fruit diet in rheumatism and allied conditions to its value in suppressing the formation of poisonous substances in the alimentary canal in the manner already pointed out.

Obesity, which is, like rheumatism, a diathesis, may be successfully treated by a fruit dietary. This is due not only to the fact that fruit is a natural food, and thus aids the system to establish normal tissue metamorphosis and a normal balance between the processes of assimilation and disassimilation, but also because it affords a very comfortable means of redu-

cing the amount of nutrient material received to a minimum quantity.

Fruit is chiefly water, the amount of nutrient material it contains varying from five to eight or ten per cent. in most fruits, rising to a higher figure only in dried fruits, such as dried grapes, prunes, dates, etc. The writer has succeeded in reducing excessive weight in the most satisfactory manner, by prescribing a diet consisting almost exclusively of grapes or apples, allowing only a small bit of thoroughly dried bread or zwieback in connection with the fruit. In some cases the fruit may be allowed as often as three or four times a day, if necessary, to relieve an uncomfortable sensation of emptiness.

In fevers, fruits, especially in the form of fruit juices, are a most convenient and certainly the most appropriate of all foods. It is now almost universally recognized that beef tea and meat preparations of all sorts should be wholly prescribed in cases of fever, as the patient is already suffering from the accumulation of waste matters to such a degree that the addition of even the small amount contained in beef tea or a small piece of meat may be sufficient to give rise to an exacerbation of the disease, and lessen the patient's chances for recovery.

## Beecher's Ready Retort.

One day Henry Ward Beecher opened a letter in his pulpit, according to his custom, which he found contained a single word, "Fool."

He mentioned the fact to his congregation, and then quietly added:

"Now, I have known many an instance of a man writing a letter and forgetting to sign his name, but this is the only instance I have ever known of a man signing his name and forgetting to write the letter."

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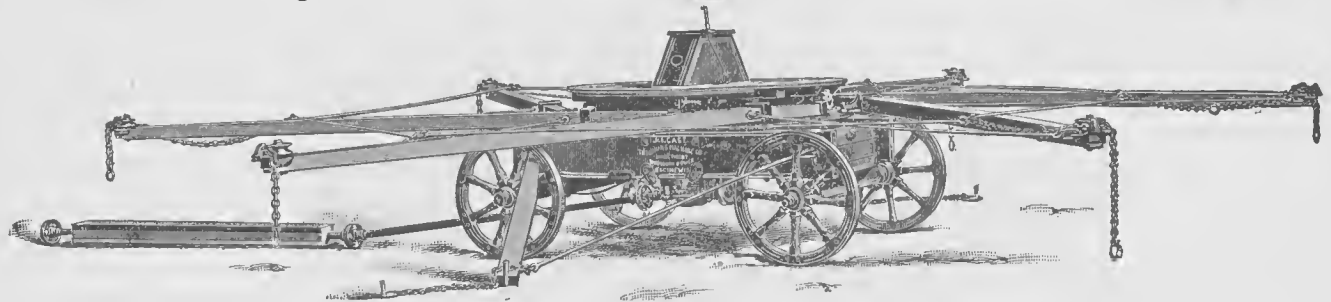
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## Engines and Separators.

### Reading Aloud in the Home.

The year is steadily growing older and we are creeping around to the long evenings again. The bustle of the harvest season is upon us just now, but the thickest of the fray will soon be over and then we will have more leisure after the day's work than we have just now.

How do we propose to spend these fall and winter evenings, is a question for all of us. With some fathers and mothers the idea obtains that these are all waste time unless they are jammed full of lanterns and chores and getting ready for bed. These are willing to live aimless and cheerless lives themselves and to send their families out into the world to be the ignoramuses and nonentities of the generation after them. It is needless to say that such a course never pays mentally, spiritually or physically—and rarely, if ever, financially. The Creator designed these blessed long evenings for something better than this.

Now, just how are we going to make the most of them. In the city or town the means of entertainment are rather more diversified than in the country, but in the matter of recreation—the true recreation, we mean—we of the country can make our evenings worth about as much as they are anywhere.

One form of recreation of which we, unfortunately, have too little in this day, is reading aloud in the home. The good results from this practise are manifold. It helps to unify the family and fosters intelligent discussion on wholesome and educative subjects. It helps the parents to direct the recreation of the children along the right lines and to keep a sort of unobtrusive surveillance over the reading of the family. It tends, also, to elevate the tone of the literature taken into the home, as not every book, paper or journal will pass muster if this test be applied, even though it might pass otherwise. In short, very little will be read aloud which is not well worth reading.

The exercise has in itself intrinsic educational benefits which few who have not tried it will understand. Given half an hour each evening for one winter where the adult members of the family read aloud in turns and the result will almost invariably be good and careful readers. The value of this practice is recognized by the best educators and is recommended by them to their pupils. It may be changed around and the younger ones given a turn. At first they may be backward,

but the bashful boy or girl will generally soon outgrow this and look forward to his or her turn, for the sensation which attends reading aloud soon gets to be a real pleasure. If the young bachelor from the next farm drops in to ask about the price of wheat in town—and incidentally to say pretty nothings to blushing Jenny or Nettie—(and why shouldn't he?) just try him on a chapter once in a while. He will make all the better son-in-law some day by starting out right.

Finally, let us say that this habit persisted in moderately will not only prove a recreation and an education, but will come to many families as a revelation. If properly conducted, it will soon be looked forward to and enjoyed. How fondly the writer remembers a certain fireside where he used to toast his shins and alternately listen to and read some standard book, paper or magazine! The memories of such evenings follow one like a benediction and if such thoughtful practises were more widely observed we would not need so many essays on "How to Keep the Young Folks on the Farm."

### Speech.

Talk happiness. The world is sad enough  
Without your woes. No path is wholly  
rough.

Look for the places that are smooth and  
clear

And speak of those to rest the weary ear  
Of earth, so hurt by one continuous strain  
Of human discontent and grief and pain.

Talk faith. The world is better off without  
Your uttered ignorance and morbid doubt.  
If you have faith in God or man or self.  
Say so; if not, push back upon the snell  
Of silence all your thoughts till faith shall  
come:

No one will grieve because your lips are  
dumb.

Talk health. The dreary, never changing  
tale  
Of mortal maladies is worn and stale.  
You cannot charm or interest or please  
By harping on that minor chord, disease.  
Say you are well, or all is well with you,  
And God shall hear your words and make  
them true.

—Ella Wheeler Wilcox in Woman's Home  
Companion.

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MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind.

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## BREAKFAST SUPPER EPPS' COCOA.

### Care of the Hair.

If a woman wants to have beautiful hair she should take care of the scalp. Unless it is kept perfectly clean and in a healthy condition the hair will not grow. In summer the head should be washed often if it is at all inclined to be oily.

The hair in a healthy scalp grows at least eight or ten inches a year. It grows faster in summer than in winter, and it will stretch in wet weather and shrink in dry weather, which accounts for artificial-curl curled hair coming out of curl in the rain or moist air.

When using curling irons one should supply the follicles with extra nourishment in the way of a brillianine to make up for what the heat abstracts.

The following recipe is non-greasy and good:

Lavender water . . . . .1 oz.  
Glycerine . . . . .1 oz.  
Clarified honey . . . . .2 oz.  
Rectified spirit . . . . .4 oz.

First mix the honey and glycerine together, then add the lavender water, or eau-de-cologne, and last of all the spirit.

All greasy preparations tend to darken the hair. Constant brushing will also do it. The white of an egg, so often advised, will darken blond, auburn or chestnut hair. Borax, an even teaspoonful to a cup of warm water, used once a month, is the best wash for light hair. The day after the application rinse first in warm water, then in cold water, and dry in the sun, if possible. Borax will tinge the hair yellow and should never be used for grey hair. A few drops of indigo in the rinsing water gives grey hair that clean, silver appearance and will not injure the hair.—New York Times.